PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,417.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
* 23rd May	ARABIA	7903		
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6 th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6532
20th „	OCEANA	6610		
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6532
4 th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7658	MOOLTAN	9437
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7658	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

*Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

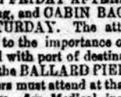
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
WILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,946	Magnan	9th July. „
ERIA	5,533	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DJEMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
WILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Pavillon	29th „ „
OCEANIEN	4,949	Magnan	26th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ERIA	5,534	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „
DJEMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,583	Mancini	25th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganini	15th July 1908
G. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	12th Aug 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available one year	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Podesca	17th June 1908.
ERCOLA	5,000	G. Balsito	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Podesca	17th Aug 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 600.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 50, HORNBY ROAD.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon. 25th May	11 a. m.	D & O.*
KOSA	1,595	Thur. 21st May	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,179	Fri. 22nd May	8 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,595 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Aawas and Baghdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
19th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4536	P. Radenich	1st June 1908.
KOMBURG	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,048	.....	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,395	G. Bartolo	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,536	P. Radenich	1st October 1908.
KOMBURG	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5395	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6817	F. Targhetta	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	573	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	553	*1135	370	*920	429	880
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Marseilles.
City of Benares	..	.....	May 20	.....	June 11
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 24	.....	July 10
City of Karachi	..	June 4	.....	June 22	July 8
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	.....	July 10	July 29
City of Paris	..	July 13	.....	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 20	.....	Aug. 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	.....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	.....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS. Bombay

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pasikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600.000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATH STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796.815

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixe deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Safe-rong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES
ARTISTIC and DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aatung-Hsien	Lisoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengpien (Makden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nanao ki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	
London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,125,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tsingtau.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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From 1st May,

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
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TRY THE
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

FINAL ISSUE OF 25 LAKHS OF THE 4 o/o DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906, OF Rs. 45 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, invite tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 25 LAKHS only, being the final issue of a Loan of 45 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd Balance on allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on Friday, the 29th May, 1908, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f), of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI. of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 24TH APRIL, 1908.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby Tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....annas..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees..... and engage, if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated.....

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...1,25,000.
Metre Gauge (6' by 8" by 4½") 50,000

Delivery of sleepers must commence in December 1908, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of February 1909. As regards Indian sleepers at least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of December. 1908, 40 per cent. more before the 1st January, 1909, and the balance before the end of February 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta,

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, July 21st 1908, and should be SUPERSCRIBED in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1908-1909.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 11TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to commence by 15th December, 1908, and to be completed by 28th February, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian: Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado,
Western Australia: Hill grown jarrah.
New South Wales: mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian: do.
Queensland: do.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Station, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Simla by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be SENT WITH the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 15TH MAY, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "NIPPON," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICE from the Oriental Bank Building to the AGRA BANK BUILDING (25 Esplanade Road), Opposite the Rajabai Tower.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 28 May, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, 19 MAY, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and Credits of CHANDMUL BAFNO DIPCHANDANI, also known by the name of DEEPCHAND CHANDMUL and also CHANDMUL BAFNA and also carrying on business in Bombay in the name and style of and the sole proprietor of the firm of Ganeshlal Sobhagmal of Ratlam, Marwadi Hindu, deceased.

SHIVNATH ASAWA, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu, the duly constituted Attorney of Kesrising, son of Rajmal, the Sole Executor, according to the tenor of the said Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord One Tousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Registrar.
B. MALABARI.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 7th day of May 1908.
Messrs. PESTONJI, RUSTOM KOLA & Co., Petitioner's Attorney.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of one 4th and five 6th size FIRE ENGINES and components from the Madras Arsenal, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY the 5th June, 1908. For further particulars see page 774, part II, "Fort Saint George Gazette," dated 12th May 1908.

M. B. BICKNELL, Major R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Madras Arsenal, 14th May 1908.

WANTED.—AN EXPERT ENGLISH ENGINEER, for a term of five years' service, for the Government Condensers at Aden, on a consolidated salary of Rupees 325—25—420 per mensem, including overtime, with free quarters and usual Water allowance. He must be:—

(a) A pure English or Scotchman, brought up in Great Britain. A Scotch Engineer preferable.
(b) Between the ages of 30 and 40 years,
(c) Possess a Board of Trade 1st Class Engineer' Certificate, and be thoroughly conversant with the working of Condensing Machinery.
(d) Be of irreproachable character and thoroughly sober and steady.

For further particulars apply to the Station Supply Officer, Bombay Brigade, Town Barracks, Fort, Bombay, with copies of testimonials.

W. C. CROSSE, Captain,
Station Supply Officer,
Bombay Brigade, Bombay.

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PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

of May 8th.

PUBLIC NOTICIES.

COMMERCIAL.

	Rs. a.
"A B C" Universal Commercial Electric Telegraph Code. By W. Clauson-Thue. 4th Edition (A few copies only.)	21 0
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Specially adapted for the use of Financiers, Merchants, Shipowners, Brokers, Agents, &c. Unicode, The Universal Telegraphic Phrase Book. A Code of Cypher Words for Commercial, Domestic and Familiar Phrases in ordinary use in Inland and Foreign Telegrams. With List of Prominent Commercial Firms who are Unicode users	1 14
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Coloured Railway Map of India, three large Plans of Calcutta, Coloured Maps of Calcutta and Environs; Bombay and Environs; Madras and Environs.	
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Kelley's Directory of Merchants, Shippers and Manufacturers of the World, 1908	26 4
Todivala's Calculator of Measurement of Packages, Timber, Casks, &c., &c., by Fractions of an Inch. By Manekji Kawasji Todivala Shroff, British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Bombay. 2 vols.	10 0
The Indian Calculator. Compiled by Shivram Moreshwar Nadkarni, for the use of Railways, Shipping Companies and Mercantile Firms. Rs. 5, reduced to...	3 0
Office Organisation and Management (Including Secretarial Work.) By Lawrence R. Dicksee, M. Com., F.C. A., and H. E. Blain	4 6
Pitman's Bills, Cheques, and Notes. A practical Exposition for Law Students and Business Men	2 3
Money Exchange and Banking. In their Theoretical, Practical, and Legal Aspects. By H. T. Easton. A Complete Manual for Bank Officials, Business Men, and Commercial Students	4 6
Thoughts on Business. By W. P. Warren. Do you want to make Money? Then read this vital book. It is indispensable to all engaged in Business and shows you how to secure the position you desire.	0 14
The Indian Insurance Manual, 1907	2 0

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NOTICE.

THE attention of persons supplying and using ELECTRICITY for lighting and other purposes is drawn to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act II of 1903, particularly Section 31 (1), and the rules framed thereunder and they are WARNED of the liability incurred by non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.
POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 18TH MAY, 1908.

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They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.

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Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use its ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' beliriden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-4-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

A MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,850. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply.—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"CRISP" MINERAL WATERS for HOT WEATHER.—Lemon Squash, Lime Juice and Soda Raspberry, Cider. &c. 12 as. per dozen.—"Crisp" Soda at 8 as. per dozen.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 1137, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPEWRITER MACHINE. Large Brief size. Ideal Key board. Apply the NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—RIFLE, Mannlicher, 256, by Jeffery, with Lyeman sight, in good order, with cover sling and 50 cartridges. Rs. 90. Also GUN, 12 bore, hammer, Steel Cylinder Barrels, by Army and Navy, practically new, in case, Rs. 90. Apply Lieut. MORILLET, R.I.M.S., "Dufferin," in Harbour, off Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 493, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

LIFE INSURANCE.—CANVASSERS WANTED, by the National Indian Coy. Liberal terms to Experienced Agents. Apply, W. BURN MAUNDER, Chief Representative, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LAWN—MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rich suite of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RUPEES 400 RUBBER-TYRED DOG Cart by Stevens, new Harness and strong old country-BRED PONY, never sick. A bargain. Apply Major SWINTON, Chinchpokli.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oak's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early. Box No. 1124, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET.—From 1st June, for 6 months, a FURNISHED UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with Billiard Table and tu-nout, stabling and large compound in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, In occupation of the advertiser for 16 years. Apply to No. 1103 care of this Paper

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 43 and 47, Horaby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED AT ONCE, for Bombay, a NURSE (European), for two children, aged 5 and 8 years. Must be strong and healthy and of a bright disposition. Apply Box No. 1106, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—JUNIOR CLERK, by a European Firm, must be good writer and able to type. Knowledge of Short-hand preferred. Salary Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 1107, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TENTS & SHAMIANAS, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th Inst, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. [are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Crescent Site, Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Sailors' Home, the following tents, the property of a Tent Merchant closing his business:—

1	Tent	26 by 38	feet.
1	"	22 by 34	"
3	"	20 by 32	"
2	"	18 by 28	"
5	"	16 by 28	"
10	"	14 by 24	"
10	"	Single poled	
4	Shamiana	25 by 35	"
1	"	50 by 35	"

38 compound long kanats, 20 water closets, 20 Ravtee, etc.

The above are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Harkness Road, Malabar Hill (next to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley's late bungalow), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Davji Canji and others, also English mahogany furnitnre, such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped cabinets, chiffoniers, tables and teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, harmonium by Ramchander playing Hindoostanitunes, English safe by Lord, ebonized cottage piano by Rose, Majolica Jardinieres with flower pots, gas light chandeliers, Burma carpet, Japanese vases, Persian figures, lamps, etc., the property of Bhaidas Valabdas, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Post Office, the stock in trade of a Bicycle Merchant going up-country and closing his business, consisting of nearly new Centaur bicycle, second-hand bicyles, Dunlop and Plumbletta tyres, lamps, tool bags, wheels, implements, bolts and nuts, free-wheel, die and taps, furnace, lathe and drilling machine, anvil, wheel straightening machine, rooms, rubber chanels, carpenter's tools, etc.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE And absolete Medical stores at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Depot premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, &c., &c.,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 29, 5, 7, 23, 2, 4, 1, 6-10, 12 14 25-27, and 3,33, case Nos. 253, 254, 254A, Lohar Street and Kitchen Garden, Building Street, No. 179, case No. 57 and 57A, Girgaum Back Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 DIAMOND RINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. V. Hundley:—

2 diamond rings.

The rings are on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., by order of Mr. A Meyer, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Gopaldas Thackersey, and by order of Gopaldas Thackersey and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers the Rehmani Mills Ltd, who have purchased the Goods from Gopaldas Thackersey, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, 1908, in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mills near Kalachowki, Chinchpoogloe, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), the following second-hand mill machinery:—

2 mules, each 336 spindles, by Asa Lees.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of remaining Marine and Naval Stores.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead, (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, vices, telescopes, instruments, tubes, donkey pumps, &c., &c.

The stores are now on view.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within eight days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of State.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New Mofussil Co.'s Jatha, Colaba, by their order and on account and risk of Mr. Muddon Gopal Chandratton.

Marked 60—100 bales full-pressed fine machine ginned Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Cotton.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "K. and L." sheds, Prince's Dock, on account of the Underwriters.

3 Bales and 2 Doorahs half-pressed Cutch-Mundra Wool and two bundles gunnies.

A deposit or 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred Victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1908.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR **CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

W. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, as the Supertax of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Statements of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Shore Lists and Tables of Vessels Cleared and Arrived in Bombay Harbour to the date of publication, and Analysis and Proportions of Goods during the Week, Customs and Regulations, Assam Correspondence in advance Rs. 10. Single [illegible] Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, 3,899 tons, Captain T. Kerr, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Galgey, Mr. H. G. Larkins, Mr. Ross, Mr. Young, Mr. D. A. R. Humphrey, Mr. F. B. Phillips, and 2 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Nippon, 4,014 tons, Captain E. Tarabochia, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Trieste 27th April, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamar Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain D. Jenkins, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Newport via Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and one cabin passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia, S. N. Co.'s steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G. Le Merie, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 29 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Langton Hall, 2,381 tons, Captain B. H. Haddy, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Unsinga, 1896 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 4 cabin and 41 deck passengers.

THE steamer Loch Tay, 3415 tons, Captain W. Robertson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons Captain W. Winckler, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Nickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 19.

Asgard	2712 Reick	T Morrison & Co
Alavi	2324 Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Bendu	2820 Millson	R A Willis
Bulyssis	3938 Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall	2738 Jones	W & A Graham & Co
Border Knight	2393 Dalton	K Nixon & Co
Clematis	2329 Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Frankly	3617 Yell	W & A G Co
Fankdale	3100	Kidel
Garscube	2297 Storey	W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie	2650 Craig	W & A G & Co
Islami	1604 Newby	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2481 Carkson	Cory Bros
Inchmarlo	2637 Floster	K Nixon & Co
Islanda	3361 Brooks	M M & Co
Ismaila	3381 Ross	N F M M & Co
Kasara	505 Chappell	M M & Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416 Stephen	W & A G Co
Laigo Law	2541 Henderson	
Monsori	1735 Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mozaffari	1387 Molony	B & P S N Co
Nawab	2041 Benson	T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda	1961 Sewell	M M & Co
Nownel Bahr	178 Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Nippon	4014 Tarabochia	A L S N Co
Naseri	911 LeMiere	Bo & P S N Co
Peninsular	3047 Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera	2497 Morris	S Wallace & Co
Shahalum	1918 Davison	M'tins H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1921 Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Singapore	2736 Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Trrier	1008 Burg	F F Campbell & Co
Wellington	3626 Hasking	F M & Co
Wearbeck	2446 Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Worsley Hall	2238 Jenkins	K N & Co
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	28-5	F M & Co
B Langton Hall	2882	Heddle	K'chi.	20-5	K Nixon & Co
C & R Pundit	3822	Crebbin	Java	22-5	T Morrison & Co
D & E Chychassa	3991	Babb	Antwerp	2-6	M M & Co
F Kirklee	2275	Watson	Stream	20-5	W & A G & Co
G Babaduri	820	Dawood	M Goa	20-5	Bo S N Co Ld
H Ahmadi	1640	Huzhes	Jedda	19-5	B & P S Co
K Totomi Maru	2465	Winkler	Japan	19-5	N Y Kaisha
L Badree	1439	Lloyd	London	25-5	G Jeewaji & Co
M Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
N Toro	1950	Jackson	Hull	2-6	F Muir & Co
O Sultan	1731	Quiriet	Z'bar	25-5	A Strandes
P Clan Sinclair	3200	Oliver	Chittagong	23-5	F M & Co
Q Griqua	2659	Chalmers	London	31-5	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia...3269 Osborne..L'pool..27-5 W & A G & Co
3 Colaba.....3899 Robertson ..Antwerp 20-5 M M & Co
4 Musician 3046 Woolfenden Amsterdam 30-5 K N & Co
8 Liebenfels 2890 Wittenberg K'chi 22-5 W & A G Co
9 City of Benares 1320 Morison ...L'pl 22-5 K N & Co
10 & 11 Devanha 4785 Hide...Shanghai.....P & O Co
12 Arabia.....4167 Leigh...London.....23-5 P & O Co
15 Clan Fraser..2284 Hunter..Dunkirk 24-5 F M & Co

M W D D Repairing.

Kirby Bank...1092 J J Kerr.....N F...W & A G & Co

H W P D

Kavari ...553 Mohomed...Bnagar ...20-5 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Nippon s	Tarabochis	Trieste April 27
	Worsley Hall s	Jenkins	Newport April 10
19	Naseri s	LeMiere	Busreh May 8
	Umsinga s	Robertson	Natal April 29

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Canara s	Kerr	Antwerp
	Bindu s	Millson	Java
	Totomi Maru s	Winckler	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Langton Hall Haddy for Karachi.
" Loch Tay Robertson for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Devanha for China &c.
" Mozaffari for Jeddah &c.
" Nippon for China &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Steamer s.s. Scindia left Liverpool for Bombay in the evening of the 16th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Mombassa, passed Lisbon on the morning of the 18th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Chanda, left London for Bombay and Karachi on the evening of the 16th inst.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kaiser arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 18th inst.

The Anchor Line s.s. Circassia outward bound passed Suez on the 18th and is due to arrive here on the 29th instant.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels. Names.	From
16	Ship Ems F Dent	Middlesboro
	Landaura F M Auster	Bombay
	Shahjehan P McCabe	Chittagong
	Huntsman C S Rhodes	Liverpool
	Lunka J C Kirkham	Rangoon
	Byculla J F Crookston	Moulmein

DEPARTURES.

17	Ethiopia A D'Cruz	Chittagong
	Westminister W Ducombe	Karachi
	Lema E B Hirst	Rangoon
	Beswick H Carey	Bombay
18	Norfolk J H Bovey	Bombay
	Ardmount W McDowall	A Kyab
	Kybfels B Thulen	H'burg & B'men
	Kazemba J W Anderson	Boston & N York

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY MAY 10.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
25	Zoroaster	Cardiff		
26	Mayo R.I.M.S.	Sea		
28	Shadon	Barry		
29	Tuna	Benadir Coast	10	Benadir Coast
30	Mahommadi	Bombay	4	Jeddah
2	Falcon	Berbera	4	Somali Coast
3	Sk. Berkhud	Perim	4	Perim
3	Moshtari	Busreh	3	Jeddah
3	Khalif	Barry	9	Salif
3	Arabia	London	3	Bombay
4	Edenhall	Busreh	4	London
4	Africa	Magadicio	6	D'Jibouti
4	Sanna	Busreh	4	Port Said
4	Dunera	London	5	Calcutta
5	Mahallah	Red Sea Ports	7	Red Sea Ports
5	H M S Philomel	Malta	8	Berbera
5	R. N. Volta	Mogadisio		
5	Peloro	Genoa	6	Red Sea Ports
5	Tonkin	Marseilles	5	Yokohama
6	Binger	D'Jibouti	7	D'Jibouti
6	Chupra	Bombay	6	Antwerp
6	Zieten	Bremen	6	Sydney
6	Koerbet	Bombay	6	Trieste
6	Himalaya	Sydney	7	London
6	Adour	Marseilles	7	Mauritius
6	Flavio Gioia	Massawa	7	Massawa
6	Woodcock	Hodeidah	8	Makalla
7	Oriental	Bombay	10	Bombay
7	Bagdad (in tow) of Steam Tug Maas	Antwerp	8	Busreh
7	Isla dePanay	Liverpool	8	Manila
8	Tabaristan	New York	8	Busreh
8	Aldershot	Batoum		
8	Africa	D'Jibouti	9	Trieste
8	Vorwaerts	Kobe	9	Hamburg
8	Gongistan	Bombay		
9	Falcon	Berbera		
9	Kench	Suez	9	Bombay
9	Caboto	Venice	9	Bremen
9	Prinz Regent Luitpold	China		
10	Sk. Berkhud	Perim		

DAILY EXPORTS MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—6 bales wool, M Ramgopal; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwts hidesfleshing M J Joomabhoy and Co; 16 bales wool, T Chimandas; 150 bales wool, B Hurbham; 29 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales wool, M Ramkern.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—33 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka, 4 cases cotton print and 2 cases brassware, Ardesher and Co; 330 cwts dryginger, M Jafferbhoy; 4 bales carpets, S J Tellery; 8 bales skins, M R H Oosman; 16 bales skins H A Oomer; 2 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co.

Griqua s—151 bales aloe fibre, Khimji Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 4,125 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 5,925 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 11,106 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 101 cwts gum, P Nathooram.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—3 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—13 tons planks, The Bombay Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Musician s—2000 tons Manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

Colaba s—2000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 13,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros, 625 cwts cottonseed 150 cwts castorseed A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—200 cwts mustardseed John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—55 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 10 cases bristles Hegarle Sulzer and Co; 999 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—110 bales cotton-waste, 244 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 170 bales cotton-waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—10 bales twist, Eugene Meiffre, 572 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 1,096 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers, 3,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers, 29 bales cotton and 51 bales cotton-waste W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR GENOA.

City of Benares s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MALTA.

Arabia s—7 bales twist R H Umrigar.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—200 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co: 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 2 cases opium, P and O Co: 100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Nippon s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 600 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Nippon s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16TH MAY 1903.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted duriog 1903-9....£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 16th May 1903. By Council Bills £1,62,068
By Gold ..... nil.
Balance to be remitted from 17th May 1908 to 31st March 1909 .....£18,337,932

THE ladies have done well at Glasgow at the last graduation ceremony, fifty of them being admitted to the degree of M.A., and fifty-nine men. Twenty years ago women in the class room were a "rara avis," and on their first appearance at Edinburgh late in the eighties there were eight young ladies in Professor Tait's class of Natural Philosophy. He was explaining the octahedron, parenthetically remarking that it had eight plain faces. One of the sporting contingent in the back row interjected the remark:—"Front Bench," the ungallant reference being to the eight stalwart young ladies—the pioneers of the women graduate—who occupied seats in the front row.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Our citizens may dispute facts, but they cannot disprove them. To add anything by way of an introduction to the opinion given below might detract from its value or lessen its weight. Bombay citizens can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based upon such convincing proofs. It means that it is just as it is represented to be.

Read the statement made by Dr. S. Goolamhusein, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 240 Musjid Bunder Road:—

I am convinced from practical experience that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are reliable for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys, and may be taken by the most delicate person without causing bad after-effects.

They should be taken at the first indication of kidney or urinary trouble as they are dangerous if neglected. They tone up and strenghen the kidneys, helping them in filtering poisonous waste from the blood, which cause backache, rheumatism, dropsy, urinary trouble and such other ailments that are due to weak or affected kidneys.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 30, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for ever y additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ILES—May 12, at Delhi, the wife of Captain F. W. Iles, 10th Jats, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

FIRE

AT KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed?

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.
Elton Cup Hockey Tournament; entries close; Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.
Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-38m., 2-40a.; Low water, 7-29m., 8-41a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.——May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h., 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 21.—Bombay Presidency Trades Association; farewell dinner to Mr. Elworthy, C.I.E.,; at Apollo Restaurant, 8 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 2-29m., 3-33a. Low water, 8-18m., 9-57a.

Friday, May 22.—Arrival of H. E. Lady Minto, per mail steamer "Persia," and departure for Simla. Bombay Millowners' Association, general meeting, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m.; High water, 3-30m., 4-36a.; Low water, 9-20m., 11-22a.

Saturday, May 23.—Band at the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 4-48m., 5-43a. Low water, 10-42m.

Sunday, May 24.—Rogation Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 6-13m., 6-50a. Low water, 0-37m., 0-14a.

Monday, May 25.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 7-37m., 7-52a.; Low water 1-35m., 1-29a.

Tuesday, May 26.—Balloting for a Port Trustee, Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 8-46m.; 8-46a.; Low water, 2-24m., 2-35a.

Give love and love to your heart will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Soldiers in the Park	...	Monckton
Overture	Crown Diamond	...	Auber
Intermezzo	On the road to Moscow		Loetz
Selection	The Lady Slavey	...	Godfrey
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	...	Waldteufel
Hunting Scene	Early Morning	...	Bucalossi
Two-Step	Cherries	...	Cremieuse

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd May on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,55,000	Rs. 2,85,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,44,000
Or per mile of Railway	307	563	8	880
For previous 17 weeks of half year	25,55,643	41,31,696	65,697	67,69,036
Total for 18 weeks	27,10,643	44,16,696	69,697	71,97,036
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,82,276	3,43,747	8,399	5,24,422
Per mile of Ry. do.	361	682	7	1,050
Total to corresponding date do.	23,35,755	54,37,389	69,044	81,42,188

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 80,422
Do. to date ..... " 9,45,152

POLICE COURT.

IS HE A FRAUD?

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Vinayak Sadashiv Amboliker, a Bachelor in Arts of the University of Bombay, aged 30, with attempting to cheat. The accused was also, in the alternative, charged with begging for alms.

Witnesses for the prosecution deposed that on Monday evening the accused went to Mr. D. G. Herbert at the Taj Mahal Hotel and begged for alms, saying he was collecting for a patient in a hospital. Mr. Herbert being not satisfied with the assurances given by the accused informed Mr. Victor Tours, the Manager of the Hotel, who handed over the accused to the police. The accused had a paper purporting to be a certificate alleging that he was ill and needed help. One of the letters in the accused's possession was addressed to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of begging for alms, and stated that as he was suffering from paralysis and had no money to maintain his wife and three children he went to beg for alms. He did show the certificate which was only a copy of the original. He had lost the original which was written by Dr. D. S. Dandvate. Dr. Dandvate was at present at the Dufferin Hospital at Baroda; Dr. Dandvate was in Bombay ten days ago and took him to the J. J. Hospital for admission, but as he was refused admission there, Dr. Dandvate gave him the certificate. He was a Graduate of the University of Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others had taken pity on the plight of an educated man like him and had given him donations. He had committed the offence of begging, but it was because he was struck with paralysis and had no money to maintain his wife and three children. He was a clerk.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to enable the police to make inquiries whether there was any Dr. Dandvate at Baroda and whether the certificate was written by him, as alleged by the accused.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 75 and one surety for the like amount.

ILLICIT TRADE IN COCAINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday, Mr. C. H. Setalvad disposed of the case in which Abkari Inspector Kuverji Darasha charged Sarfumiaji Gulam Hussen, a Borah, with selling 21 ounces of cocaine of the value of Rs. 460 without a license, and with being in possession of 100 ounces of cocaine of the value of Rs. 2,300. He also charged Ahmedali Ebrahimji, a servant of Sarfumiaji, with abetment. Mr. Athavle, pleader, appeared for the first, and Mr. Oliveira, pleader, for the second accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused were arrested on Friday night while selling cocaine at Frere Road. The Magistrate in giving his decision said that fairly deterrent sentences were required in this case, because despite strict vigilance and prosecutions cases of illegal sale and possession of cocaine on an extensive scale occurred continuously. To men like the accused who could invest such a large sum in cocaine the infliction of even the maximum fine would not be deterrent, specially so when it was particularly urged on their behelf that they were willing to pay the maximum fine. His Worship thought a fine in this case would not meet the requirements of justice. The first accused ought to be punished more severely than the second accused. The first accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 on the charge of illicit sale of cocaine, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 on the charge of illegal possession. The second accused was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 for abetment of the sale of cocaine and to pay a fine of Rs. 60 for abetting the possession of cocaine.

EDITOR OF "ARUNODAYA" ON BAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader for Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, (27), applied that his client might be called up from the jail, under an "examination-warrant," as his presence was necessary for his release on bail, under an order of the High Court, made that morning by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod. His Lordship had ordered the release of Phadke on bail, namely, in his own recognisance of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each, in cash or clean Government Paper, with liberty to one surety to make his deposit by title-deeds, the bail to be justified by the Magistrate.

The Magistrate: Examination-warrant.

It appeared that the order was made by the learned Judge on the previous day, but as the Public Prosecutor had raised the point of insufficient notice, the matter came on again on Tuesday. Mr. Jehangir D. Davar, instructed by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused while Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, with Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Without going into the question of the right of sufficient notice to the Crown, the Judge, after hearing Counsel, confirmed the order he had made on Monday.

Accused was the editor of the "Arunodaya," (the Rising of the Sun), a weekly Marathi paper, published in Thana, which is in existence for the last 43 years. He was arrested at Thana under a warrent on the 15th instant by Inspector Sullivan, and placed before Mr. Aston on the 16th on a charge under Section 124A., popularly known as the Sedition section in the Indian Penal Code, for publishing an article headed "A Grave Warning," in the issue of his paper of the 5th May.

Late in the afternoon, the accused was brought down from jail, and he was released on bail by the Magistrate.

His case stands adjourned till the 29th instant.

AT a wedding solemnised at Fingest (Buckinghamshire), the bride, the bridegroom, the clergyman who performed the ceremony, and all the signatories of the register bore the name of Davis.

THE DERBY.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE THE CHESTER CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events etc., Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

The Fascination of Three—Price

SHOWROOMS, at 59 Esplanade Road; lies in the singular excellence of constantly changing

NOVELTIES—IN-FACT,

instinct with beauty, elegance, combined with utility, extended to articles in every day use, obtainable at the modest outlay of Ans. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, imparting any HOME with a genuine note of cultured refinement. Visitors, may, with confidence, anticipate viewing, the precise realisation of the idea conveyed by the word—

NOVELTIES.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.

A NEW FIRE TEMPLE IN ANDHERI.

THANKS to the enlightened zeal of landholders like Mr. M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Mr. Shapurjee B. Katrak, Mr. H. D. Gazdar, Dr. A. P. Cama, and others; the town of Andheri is rising in importance. The late Mr. Nasserwanjee Jehangir Wadia gave it a charitable dispensary and hospital and a beautiful drinking fountain near the bazar, where it leads to Versova, Amboli, Ghoregaum, Marole, Gondoli, etc. Pretty buildings, the property of Bombay citizens, are rising in all directions. Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, has just completed a bungalow on the top of Gilbert Hill, which he recently purchased for a considerable sum of money and, which is the envy of the whole town and its neighbourhood.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Ardasir Bhicajee Patel, jeweller of Apollo Bunder, supplied a want long felt by the Parsi-Zsroastrian residents of Salsette. It was the consceration of a Fire-Temple situated near the Wadia Charitable Dispensary. Its design was furnished by Mr. M. C. Murzban, and it forms an elegant structure of its kind with a compound surrounding it. Near it is built a chawl for the residence of Parsi-Zoroastrians, the rents of which will be applied to the upkeep of the fire-temple,—the trustees being Mr. Murzban, Mr. S. B. Katrak, and Mr. Ardasir B. Patel. The whole of the works have cost Mr. Patel something like half a lakh of rupees.

The consecration was commenced at 9 a. m. yesterday with the "Jusson" or thanks-giving ceremony performed by Dastur Khoorshedjee of Bandra, assisted by about a dozen priests. Two special railway trains brought over a thousand Parsi ladies and gentlemen to Andheri, who were present at the ceremony. The fire-temple and its grounds were decorated with flags, bunting, and bannerets, and illuminated in the evening with Kitson lights. A handsome "marquee" was erected in the garden-grounds for the accommodation of the guests, for whom a feast was provided by Mr. Patel at noon. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the fire-temple was declared open for the use of "Parsi-Zoroastrians only."

Late in the afternoon, Parsi ladies and gentlemen, residents of Andheri and its neighbourhood, formed an interesting gathering at the fire-temple to witness the presentation to Mr. Ardasir B. Patel of an address, a silver tea-set, and a valuable shawl, in appreciation of the pious work which he had completed that day. The address was artistically illuminated, and was presented by Mr Murzban to Mr. Patel, enclosed in an elegant silver casket, together with a silver tea-set, and a shawl. In the evening, the ladies and gentlemen attended a dinner provided by Mr. Patel. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Murzban, Mr. S. B. Katrak and others, enlogizing Mr. Patel's munificence and his good qualities of head and heart, Mr. Patel made an appropriate acknowledgment; and the proceedings terminated.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Office of the Company in Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia. The object of the meeting was to confirm certain resolutions, one of which was that the Company may by ordinary Resolution from time to time subdivide or consolidate the shares in the Company or any of them into shares of smaller or larger nominal amount than is fixed by the Memorandum and Articles of Association, provided that the same proportionate liability shall continue on the shares or reduced or increased as existed on the original shares before such subdivision or consolidation. Such shares when so subdivided or consolidated may be issued in such from as the Directors shall prescribe or approve.

After confirming this Resolution a general meeting of the Standard Mills Company was held for the purpose of passing the following resolution:—"That pursuant to Article 10(a) of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Quarter shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each in the capital of the Company be consolidated in such manner that every four of the existing such quarter shares shall constitute one Rs. 500 share upon which the sum of Rs. 500 shall be credited as having been paid up, and that the Directors be and are hereby authorised to issue one share of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each and in such form as

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

GARDEN AND FIELD IN SIMLA.

The "Civil and Military Gazette".—Resident of Simla, whether permanent or temporary, who may be interested in the country life of the people will find instruction in Mr. Mollison's well illustrated contribution to the last issue of the "Agricultural Journal of India" entitled "Simla Hill Cultivation." It deals with a miniature district of a hundred square miles, the inhabitants of which are mostly agriculturists—Brahmins of the lower order the Kanayats (who are of Rajput descent) and the more lowly Kolis—"It is a satisfying sight," says Mr. Mollison" to take a bird's-eye view from the higher ridges, of the agriculture of these parts—particularly when the autumn tints prevail. The flag-roofed houses cosily built into the hillsides, the kale yards and the little orchards of each homestead, first catch the eye. The deep red patches of amaranth form a pleasing contrast to the little fields of yellow, ripening corn. The autumn-sown crops helped by irrigation are fresh and green, whilst the pasture lands have taken a tawny hue. The little, black cattle, the buffaloes, the sheep and the agile goats, are industriously seeking pasturage along the net-work of foot-tracks on the steeper slopes. These tracks possibly mark the foot-prints of cattle, sheep and goats which have grazed in these hills centuries ago." The hill cultivator is an assiduous worker, and he must be if he can manage to get as many as three crops from his best land in twelve months. Washings from the higher slopes help, to a certain extent, to maintain the fertility of the land, but fairly heavy dressings of village manure are necessary, and as sheep and goat manure is considered to have a high value, the professional shepherds who bring their flocks down from the higher hills to the cultivated areas at particular seasons are paid liberally in cash or kind for folding in the arable fields at night. Irrigation often requires no inconsiderable labour and ingenuity. There is the necessity of preserving a level surface for retaining water, erosion during the rains has to be prevented, natural springs have to be tapped or "bunds" made in streams in order to divert water in open channels, often for long distances. There is no Irrigation Department to see to all this; most of these primitive, miniature canals have to be projected and maintained by the people themselves. Ready markets are available, and the hill farmers have been quick to grasp the advantages offered by the Simla-Kalka Railway for the export to the plains of large quantities of potatoes of excellent quality.

THE WHEAT SURVEY OF BENGAL.

The "Madras Mail."—Under the title of "Departmental Records: A Short Wheat Survey of Bengal," the Department of agriculture, Bengal, has issued a very instructive monograph by Mr. D. N. Mookerji, M.R.A.C., Deputy Collector on Special Duty. The record deals with the botanic relations of wheat; the names and relationships of the races of Bengal wheat; the four most important races of Bengal wheat; and the methods of soil preparation, rotation, irrigation, etc. In the course of a memorandum on the composition of wheat the high percentage of albuminoids in the Indian grain is alluded to. Mr. Mookerji gives an analitical comparison of the composition of wheat and rice and remarks:—"It will be seen that the albuminoids (or muscle-forming matter) in wheat are about double of what they are in rice. Again, the ash is the mineral element in the grain. About one-half of the ash in each case is phiosphoric acid which goes to make up bone. In other words, the bone-forming material in wheat is almost exactly three times as much as in rice." He adds that "these are very important points, seeing that rice is not merely the staple food of the people of the Province, but in many districts practically the only food, and that even in Bihar it is gradually supplanting wheat as the bread of the upper and middle classes." In another part of his monograph he states that official returns give the average yield of wheat per acre in Bengal, on the average of ten years, at 727 lbs; that from the average of ninety crop-cutting experiments with irrigated wheat during 1902-03 to 1906-07 the outturn is reported as 940 lbs. per acre, while the average of unirrigated wheat is reported from 240 experiments during the same period as 784 lbs. per acre. Indian wheat is heavier than English, and taking 64 lbs. to the bushel and an average production, irrigated and unirrigated, of 804 lbs. per acre, Mr. Mookerji observes that the outturn per acre for Bengal comes to about 12½ bushels, as compared with the following average outturns in the other principal growing countries of the world:—

United States	...	...	13·5 bushels
Russia	...	...	9·4 "
Germany	...	...	26·8 "
Austria	...	...	16·8 "
Hungary	...	...	17·6 "
France	...	...	19·8 "
United Kingdom	...	...	32·0 "

The information here given points to the desirability of steady efforts being made to increase very largely the yield of wheat per acre in India. This is even more emphatically the case as regards rice, and various others grains, as well as cotton, oil-seeds, etc. Hence the pressing need for an Industrial Survey which will show us, in the first place, how we actually stand and then give some idea of the high level mark towards which we ought to strive in respect of every important staple that is raised on Indian soil.

THE EFFECT OF MOZUFFERPORE.

The "Englishman."—Within the last few days, as a result of the murders at Mozufferpore, and the discovery of the anarchist conspiracy, a very strong demand has been made in many quarters, by Indians as well as by Europeans, by officials as well as by non-officials, for the introduction of effective and simplified legislation for the checking of seditions and inflammatory teaching and agitation. The demand is made with studied calmness, but it is made in a very determined spirit, and will have to be taken notice of. The time has gone when it could be evaded by the glib utterance of pious platitudes. In this connection it is not without interest to quote the remarks of the "Englishman" of July 7th, 1897, a propos of the Poona outrage and seditious, inflammatory and deliberately false writings. The remarks made eleven years ago, have in that time lost none of their force. It has been suggested that the bomb-thrower in Bengal should be able to plead insanity in his defence. It is certain, however, that, but for the influence of his pastors and masters in sedition his madness, true or feigned, would have followed the easier lines of tantric obsessions, instead of turning to politics. Eleven years ago, the "Englishman" wrote.—It has been our somewhat melancholy privilege to ekim, week after week, the muddy contents of the Native Press, English and Vernacular, and to note the never-varying disaffection by which it is so deeply tinged. ° ° ° So long as the evil influences of these publications was a suspicion rather than a certainty, so long was it possible, perhaps even desirable, to preserve the tradition of "laissez-aller". But * * * we cannot afford to theorise about the liberty of the Press at the expense of innocent lives. The policy of "laissez-aller" opens out a series of frightful possibilities, which will become facts accomplished unless steps are taken to prevent it. We urge, therefore, that the time has come to put a stop to utterances of sedition and incitements to violence on the part either of vernacular or so-called English native papers. And the gag should be applied all over India."

THE INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.

The "Ceylon Observer":—It is just ten days since—according to our long special cable from London—the International Rubber Exhibition Committee held a meeting which marked an important stage in the preparations for the September display, the first of the kind in the British Metropolis. The Ceylon and Malaya Governments, it was decided, were to be asked to permit Messrs. Bamber and Carruthers, respectively, to go to London to take part in the Conference; while a Sub-Committee of the Vice-Presidents was to arrange Sub-Committees for the various Departments of the Exhibition. Sir Henry Blake, who has had considerable experience abroad of Shows of various kinds, expressed himself in high praise of both the enthusiasm evinced and the businesslike way everything was being carried through. In this connection we are able to add our personal testimony to the far-seeing and comprehensive methods of handling the whole project exhibited by the zealous Organising Manager, Mr. A. Staines Manders—a born organiser of exhibitions if ever there was one. Mr. Manders has lately, by his remarkable success—down to the smallest detail—in his last ("Travel") Exhibition, laid the final foundation of his reputation in this respect; and in the coming enterprise at Olympia we have the fullest confidence that that reputation will be not only amply maintained but enhanced.

At the end of the same week as the London Committee had met, the Ceylon (local) Sub-Committee held a meeting. As anticipated, exhibitors from Ceylon have to arrange for their own pace and transport—the space being probably adjoining the large section reserved for Ceylon, on the right immediately after passing in from the main entrance hall. Immediately opposite this is the space taken (among the very first applied for) by Messrs. A.M. & J. Ferguson for their Rubber and other Ceylon and tropical manuals, books and publications which will be found convenient for Ceylon friends who visit the Exhibition, both on arrival and departure. Mr. Manders has forwarded to us tickets, "single day admission" and "season'" for distribution among friends; and these are available now to local Colonists on proceeding home. Of the season ticket holders thus supplied a record will be kept here. We have also received a limited supply of labels for exhibits, and other items of use for exhibitors, which may be had on application. From the minutes we published on Tuesday, it will be noted that the Chamber of Commerce have in hand the arrangements for receiving and storing exhibits in Colombo. It is highly interesting to see that latex is this time to be included as an exhibit, and interesting experiments will no doubt be conducted in coagulation of raw material by various reagents and special machinery. Exhibitors of the latter, it is wisely resolved, will have to make their own plans for obtaining latex. Dr. Willis is to supply rubber seeds and plants in Wardian cases; a special exhibit of this kind, prepared by the Peradeniya Curator, Mr. H. F. MacMillan (who goes home on leave next month), was a notable feature of the first Rubber Show—at our Botanic Gardens—and attracted attention especially among the expert visitors from South India, the Malay States and Philippines. It is earnestly hoped that District Associations will lose no time in checking the rubber areas in the Map to be sent home for exhibition, copies of which are to be circulated, and marking extensions; this, and the acceleration of exhibits, will no doubt be pressed in each district at once. We learn also that the desirability of preparing a large Chart of Sheet of Statistics, showing the areas under Rubber in Ceylon, with their respective years of planting, exports till date and approximate exports in the near future, with any other information which might be of interest—was under consideration and we understand that such a Chart is to be prepared. It is proposed that it should be hung prominently in the Ceylon Section. The cost will be met out of the maximum of £1,000 voted by Government towards the expenses of the Exhibition. It is highly satisfactory that the Hon Mr. Figg and Messrs. Shakspeare, two leading merchants for the local metropolis, and Mr. C. O. Macadam, Mr. R. W. Harrison's worthy successor in our pioneer rubber district, will all be at home very shortly to look after the interests of Ceylon exhibitors: this work could not be in better hands. The local Sub-Committee has been further strengthened by the addition of Mr. H. Inglis, the Kalutara planter; and by Mr. Bamber, whom we met while at home at Mr. Manders' office making himself thoroughly acquainted with all details of proposals and arrangements for the Exhibition. Altogether Ceylon may congratulate itself that the preparations for its Rubber display at Olympia are not only well under way, but being guided by very capable hands throughout.

THE DALAI LAMA AND PEKING.

The "Englishman":—The Shanghai papers to hand contain quotations from native papers which throw light on Reuter's telegram of Tuesday regarding the Dalai Lama, and Chinese designs on Tibet. In response to suggestions submitted to the throne by Lien Yu, Imperial Resident at Lhassa, regarding the reorganizalion of Tibet, the more important of which were to develop mines, to construct railways, to organize troops, to push forward education and to reorganise the official system, a meeting was held sometime early in April by the principal members of the Central Government. It was stated that unless the Dalai Lama who was at Wutaishan was ordered to return to Tibet, it would be absolutely useless to take any steps in the matter, in as much as the Tibetans have no faith in anyone except their Pontiff. It was, however, decided to send a number of officials to Tibet make a careful study of affairs. This mission had already started on the 11th of April; and it was kept so secret that only a few persons knew of it its object. On April 13th it was announced in the Imperial Gazette, that at a conference held between their Excellencies Na Tung, Vice-Comptroller General of Waiwupu, Tieh Liang, President of the Ministry of War and the member of the Grand Council it was decided to send a strong force of disciplined troops to Lhassa in order to strengthen the hands of the Imperial Resident when inaugurating the reforms necessary for the reorganization of that dependency. The Dalai Lama travelled in state with an enormous retinue, halting frequently to rest and perform religious rites. His visit is an expensive one for China, as may be gathered from the bill for his expenses at Hsinchou, in Shansi. It includes 500 horses, to carry his Holiness on to the next stage. These cost two and a quarter million cash, while 150 carts, cost three-quarters of a million. The items of butter and milk, charcoal and tea are listed at 200,000 each. The cash is a very small coin, but the total cost of the entertainment came to over ten thousand dollars which is not so small for two days.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 9th May give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell in twenty-one districts, but was not heavy. On the 10th over one inch fell in Almora, Bareily, Bahraich, Moradabad and Rampur and over 1-2 inch in Gonda and good rain in the rest of the hills and other submontane districts. The rain has helped autumn operations in the hills and has much benefited sugarcane. Extra crops also promise well. Prices are generally stationary, but have fallen in eight and have risen in six districts. Markets are well supplied and imports have further decreased. Harvesting of spring crops continnes in hill districts but is completed in the plains. Threshing and winnowing continue in the western districts. Sugarcane is being weeded and irrigated. 'Sawan' is being harvested in a few eastern districts; elsewhere irrigation of extra crops continues. Opium weighments are still in progress. In the north-east of Gonda the mango crop was severely injured by violent hailstorm on the 10th. Mangoes are coming on the market in parts of the Benares division, and the outturn is reported to be excellent. The condition of agricultural stock is generally satisfactory; but it is poor in Hardoi and is deteriorating in the Jumna tract of Fatehpur and in Banda. Owing to want of fodder, forest hay is being utilized; elsewhere fodder is sufficient but dear.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows. There is a decrease of nearly 30,000 in the total numbers on relief owing to a fall in the numbers both on works and on gratuitous relief. Of the seriously distressed districts the number of workers has risen slightly in Bahraich and Basti, but elsewhere it is stationary or slightly falling. The fall is marked only in Allahabad and Sitapur. The proportion of workers on aided works is somewhat larger and the conversion of large public works to civil works is generally in progress. More persons are attending the test works in Dehra Dun. There is a small increase in the number in poor houses. The general health of the people continues satisfactory but small-pox is still prevalent and cholera is reported from nine districts. Cholera appeared on three works in Sitapur and two in Mirzapur, but the outbreak was promptly checked by breaking up the works. A number of workers from the Rewah State and from Palamau in Bengal remain on the Mirzapur works. Colonial emigration continnes from Basti but there is no wandering and little emaciation. 24,280 persons are on relief in the Balrampur Estate and 8,662 persons are being relieved elsewhere on private works. The numbers on Government relief are:—on relief works 527,600, ; on aided works 108,928 ; on test works 2,199 ; dependants 241,097 ; on gratuitous relief 287,667 ; in poorhouses 2,640 ; total 1,170,131. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 250,856 ; Mirzapur, with Family Domains, 140,447 ; Gonda, exeluding Balrampur, 124,901 ; Kheri 103,668 ; Banda 98,892 ; Jalaun 74,239 ; Sitapur 56,939 ; and Basti 44,686. Prices:—Garhwal 6 to 11 ; Almora 8½ ; Mirzapur 7½ to 10 ; Jalaun 9½ ; Banda 9 5-8 ; Fatehpur 9 to 10 ; Kheri 9½ ; elsewhere 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts. Prices of food-grains are rising in eight and falling in six districts, but are still generally at or above scarcity rates except in Sialkot, Lyallpur and Multan, where wheat is selling at between warning and scarcity rates. The spring harvest has not affected prices. Spring crops are being harvested and sowings of autumn crops are in progress. The yield of irrigated spring crops is good to below average and of unirrigated average to poor. The condition of standing extra spring crops is good to average. Some damage has been done to crops by hailstones in Jhang. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Ferozepore, Mianwali, Jhang, and parts of Gurgaon, Sialkot and Shahpur. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is insufficient in Ambala. Canals are running in Delhi and Lyallpur. 1,646 persons attended the famine test work in the Gurgaon tahsil against 1,596 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week except 23 cents in the Tank tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The condition of standing crops is average. Harvesting of spring crops continues and the outturn is average. Hail fell in the Tank tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district but did no damage. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 8 to 15: gram 10 3-16 to 16; maize 12 1-16 to 17 and bajra 11 to 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Rainfall in cents:—Jaisalmer in two districts 75 to 100; Marwar in three districts 14 to 35; Alwar in one district 20; there were also slight showers in Bundi, Bharatpur and Dholpur. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly completed. Ploughing for autumn sowings is in progress in a few places. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. Fodder is sufficient. Prices continue much above the normal and generally show a tendency to rise. The numbers on special public works are 4,248.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain nil expect light sprinkling in parts of Bundelkhand. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. "Mahua" is being collected in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Extra cropsare being watered in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Cattle-disease is prevailing in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal; fair but scanty in Bundelkhad and sufficient elsewhere. Prices have fallen slightly in Bundelkhand and Rutlam; and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered. Prices:—Indore 9 to 9½; Bundelkhand 9½ and Bhopawar 9 to 13 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Rewa—on works 71,500: on gratuitous relief 12,500. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 6,000; on gratuitous relief 500; total for the Agency—on works 77,500; on gratuitous relief 13,000; on both kinds of relief 90,500. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 8,000; on gratuitous relief 6,000. In Indore State—on works 1,000; on gratuitous relief 31,000. In Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua State—on works 3,500; on gratuitous relief 1,000 In Manpur—on works 80; grand total—on works 90,080; on gratuitous relief 51,000; on both kinds of relief 141,080. Relief work has been started in the Gwalior Residency area.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The whether has been hot and occasionally cloudy. Slight showers of rain fell in Dindori in Mandla; in Baihar in Balaghat and in the districts of Chhattisgarh. Spring operations have been completed in almost all districts. Agriculturists are busy preparing lands for sowing of autumn crops and making of field embankments. Water is insufficient in Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and in parts of Nagpur, Chanda and Nimar. Fodder is generally clear and scarce in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara, Chanda and the Vindhyan districts. Scarcity and dearness of fodder is affecting the condition of cattle in Hoshangabad and Nimar. The price of wheat has fallen in Seoni and has risen in Saugor, Mandla and Raipur by ½ seer. Rice became cheaper in Chhindwara and Bilaspur by 3.5 and ½ seer; and dearer by ½ seer in Raipur. Prices elsewhere are steady.

Feudatory States.—The weather is hot and cloudy. Rain not exceeding 1½ inches fell in Kawardha, Raj-Nandgaon, Kanker and Raigarh. Threshing and winnowing have been completed. Preparation of land for next autumn crops and construction of field embankments are well advanced. Scarcity of fodder and water are reported from Kawardha, Raigarh and Sakti. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The situation is much the same as last week. There is a considerable rise in weavers relieved in Nagpur; other relief shows but slight increase. Prices are steady and have varied slightly in two districts only. The condition of the people is good and employment is ample. In Jubbulpore and the Nagpur contractors complain of want of labour. Trade in food-grains is stagnant. Suspensions of the second "kist," are being announced. Preparations for distribution of seed grain "takavi" have been made. Prospects of getting through the hot weather without much further increase in distress are now hopeful. The numbers relieved are:—on works 9,064; weavers 5,063; on gratuitous relief 16,305; total 30,432.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 1,393,389 a decrease of 25,433.

THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

A Core of Iron.

Professor Wiechort, a German "savant," has arrived at the conclusion that the centre of the earth consists of a core of iron nearly 6,000 miles in diameter, surrounded by a stony sheli about 1,000 miles thick, on the surface of which we dwell. His reasoning is based on a study of earthquake shocks and tremors.

Everybody must be aware by this time, says Professor Serviss, of one of the most startling and wonderful of all the discoveries of modern science—namely, that a heavy earthquake shock is not felt plainly in the crust of the earth, but that it sends waves straight through the globe in all directions. Seismological observatories in widely separated countries frequently record these waves or tremors and the observers by a comparison of observations, are able to say "There has been an earthquake at such a point on the earth."

Not seldom it happens that a shock occurring in the middle of an ocean, far from any land, is thus recorded and, since no damage is done, its occurrence would never have been known but for the tell-tale tremors sent through the globe.

At first it was all that the seismologists could do to establish the simple fact of the existence of these world-wide tremors affecting the entire frame of the great planet. But now the instruments used have become so delicate, and they have been established at so many points on the earth, that the peculiarities of different sets of earth-waves can be detected, and their varying velocities measured. It is upon this fact that Professor Wiechert founds his conclusions.

To indicate the nature of his work it is enough to say that he finds that the average velocity of the preliminary tremors of an earthquake is about four and a half miles a second at the surface of the earth, but that it gradually increases up to a depth of 800 or 10,000 miles, and then it suddenly leaps to nearly eight miles a second. The gradual increase of the velocity of the waves is to be ascribed to the increase in the density of the earth's crust, owing to the presence of the superincumbent layers. But the sudden increase of velocity at a depth of some 1,000 miles shows that a great change in the character of the substance of the earth must occur there. It must become suddenly far more dense and solid than it is above, and the velocity with which the tremors traverse th is part of the interior of the globe indicate that the material concerned is iron. Hence the conclusion that the core of the earth consists of iron, in a vast globular mass, nearly 9,000 miles in diameter.

It is no matter of surprise to scientists, Professor Serviss adds, to fined that the earth has an iron core, because its magnetism has always been an indication of that fact, but the manner in which the fact is established is highly interesting.

At a depth of some twenty miles, according to Professor Wiechert, there must be a layer of liquid, or plastic material, the presence of which is shown by certain long vibrations which have an average period of eighteen seconds. But the greater part of the interior of the earth is not composed of matter approaching the liquid state. The heat may be great enough to melt any known material, but the pressure is so immense that it is held in a virtually solid state.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	7	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	9	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	4	13
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	31	31	123
Total plague deaths to date	143,442		
This date last year	18	24	106

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
12	5

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 19th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	26	24	2
B	169	102	12
C	56	68	10
D	98	36	2
E	89	106	9
F & G	49	1	0
Total to date...	487	337	35
Total rats killed			824

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensheses gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The rainfall has become general in the North-Eastern Districts of North-East India; skies have become heavily overcast, the usual heat depression in North-West India is still slightly further north than usual; but, owing to the position of the trough of low pressure, the easterly winds cannot extend along the Himalayas, and consequently, there has been no rain, except a few falls in Kashmir; over the rest of the country, the weather has been dry and temperature approximately normal.

Burma.—Skies are lightly clouded; humidity and temperature are normal.

North-East India and Orissa.—The rainfall has been nearly general in the North-Eastern Districts, Tejpur and Gauhati recording one inch, Jalpaiguri one and half inches and Darjeeling three-quarters of an inch; skies are clear in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, lightly to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains about the average quantity of moisture; temperature is normal in the Southern and North-Eastern Districts and in excess in the rest of the Division.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies are free from clouds; humidity is below the average; temperature is normal, except far in excess along the Hills in the United Provinces.

North-West India.—Skies are clear, the air is considerably drier than usual the weather is not as hot as usual in Baluchistan and parts of Sind and Gujerat.

Peninsula.—Clouds have decreased; skies are now clear or only lightly clouded; humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in the Northern half of North-East India and a few falls in Burma and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 19th May 1908 was 29·836 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (18th)	81·1	71·1	...	6·21
Jask	89·3	76·8	...	0·29
Muskat (18th)	94·3	80·6	...	1·06
Multan	108·3	76·0	...	1.06
Rawalpindi	98·4	69·1	...	1·36
Lahore	107·4	76·2	...	10·59
Sirsa	108·3	80·1	...	2·64
Ambala	107·5	73·0	...	1·52
Delhi	109·7	82·2	...	3·67
Agra	108·5	78·0	...	1·62
Mainpuri	110·8	72·3	...	?
Jhansi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	112·9	79·0	...	1·39
Allahabad	114·1	82·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	105·6	71·8	...	1·77
Karachi	101·9	79·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	103·4	83·7	...	1·32
Jaipur	106·2	76·1	...	1·38
Kotah	109·0	89·1	...	0·61
Bhuj	102·6	74·6	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·8	39·2	...	0·11
Veraval	83·7	77·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	102·9	69·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	114·6	73·5	...	0·09
Surat	94·1	77·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	105·6	74·7	...	0·10
Deesa	106·3	71·4	...	0·31
Neemcoh	103·0	76·7	...	0.37
Indore	103·1	74·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	109·0	80·3	...	1·96
Saugor	106·6	81·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	109·1	80·4	...	1·37
Khandwa	101·7	81·1	...	1·41
Akola	109·7	81·1	...	1·02
Amraoti	110·8	78·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	112·6	84·6	...	2·14
Chanda	112·5	86·0	...	1·65
Raipur	109·7	74·4	...	3·06
Bombay	90·3	73·9	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	80·8	79·7	...	0·12
Mormugao	83·5	80·5	...	0·26
Karwar	99·3	72·6	...	3·17
Malegaon	104·4	69·5	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	102·4	68·3	...	0·28
Poona	97·0	75·9	...	0·91
Sholapur	106·8	71·2	...	0·20
Bijapur	101·2	66·1	...	1·08
Belgaum	89·3	74·7	...	2·08
Aurangabad	104·2	85·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	83·7	...	1·15
Hyderabad	106·8	78·4	...	1·15
Mangalore	84·7	77·6	...	2·22
Calicut	85·8	78·3	0·06	14·48
Cochin	89·7	80·0	...	29·28
Colombo	88·5	83·1	...	48·77
Masulipatam	97·3	78·3	...	6·67
Bellary	95·0	80·6	...	2·93
Cuddapah	99·7	80·8	...	6·34
Madras	101·5	82·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	85·8	67·8	...	11·81
Coimbatore	95·9	73·8	...	11·66
Trichinopoly	101·1	79·3	...	17·84
Negapatam	103·4	81·0	...	33·79

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is below normal. Temperature conditions are normal expect for an excess in the maximum at Delhi. The air movement is very feeble and numerous calms are reported.

The United Provinces.—No cloud is reported. The air continues drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad while night temperature is normal except at Mainpuri where the deficiency amounts to 8°. Winds are generally westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—No cloud is reported and the air remains drier than usual. Day temperature has risen at Karachi where it is now 9° higher than usual while it is still below the average at Jacobabad. Night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and at Karachi. Winds blow from westerly or north-westerly directions.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The amount of moisture in the air is either equal to or less than the average except at Ahmedabad where a slight excess is shown. Day temperature is equal to the average while night temperature continues in defect in the interior districts of Kathiawar and the adjacent parts of Gujarat. South-westerly or westerly winds prevail.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature conditions are normal except for a defect in the maximum at Khandwa and in the minimum at Raipur. Winds are north-westerly or westerly.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased and is only light to moderate. The moisture in the air has decreased but continues equal to the average amount. Temperature is normal. Northerly or north-westerly winds prevail.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern district but continue lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal except in the north Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad where it is in considerable defect. Maximum temparature is normal while minimum temperature is in defect at Bijapur and Poona and in excess at Hyderabad. The direction of air movement is generally westerly.

General Remarks.—Cloud has decreased on the west coast and the Deccan. Weather seems settled and no rain is likely.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSPERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN THE PUNJAB.

On an average of the five years ending 1905-06, the area under wheat in the Punjab has represented some 29·3 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India.

The Season.—There was no moonsoon rainfall after August 24. The sudden cessation of the monsoon rains some three weeks before the normal date was disastrous, involving, as it did, an immense contraction in sowings on unirrigated land, and some reduction also on irrigated land owing to the shortage of water in perennial canals and the early closing of inundation canals. September, October and November were dry months but it was hoped that the winter rains would begin early and permit of extensive supplementary sowings of wheat in the central and north Punjab. These hopes were not realised, the first fall being delayed until January 10th, when excellent rain was received all over the province. This was very late, but, in spite of this large areas were sown in the Salt Range and in Gujarat and Sialkot. Occasional light local showers until the 3rd of February helped germination, and materially improved the prospects of the crop. But, from this point onwards, adverse conditions again reasserted themselves strongly. There was a practically complete absence of rain during the remainder of February and throughout March, with the result that the outturn of unirrigated wheat is very poor. Late unirrigated sowings have yielded a small outturn in the Salt Range districts, but in other districts they withered when only a few inches high. The irrigated crop has also been affected as regards outturn both in grain and in straw. A week of untimely cloudy and wet weather from the 5th of April, when the crops were nearly ripe for the harvest, caused considerable anxiety. But fortunately the weather cleared in time and no harm was done. The rainfall of early April was very heavy in the Salt Range, averaging 5 inches, and as the harvest is three weeks later in this tract than in the plains the rain was beneficial to the standing crops.

Calamities of Season.—The climatic conditions could hardly have been more unsatisfactory. The monsoon closed early. The cold weather was abnormally dry. The winter rains were delayed, and almost confined to one useful fall in January. Such rain as was registered in April was too late to benefit the crop except on a limited area in the Rawalpindi division. There was a serious shortage of water in all the canals, and a deficiency of moisture in riverain tracts. Cold winds early in March caused injury to unirrigated wheat in Multan and Muzaffargarh, and high winds at the end of March were harmful in Gurgaon, Delhi and Karnal. A destructive flood is reported in the riverain of the Mianwali district in the month of April. There were the usual hailstorms in various districts.

Area—The figures of area in acres are as follows compared with 1906-07 :—

Year.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
1906-07...	4,402,200	4,697,900	9,100,100
1907-08 ..	4,313,500	2,857,700	7,171,200

The total area is 21·2 per cent below that of last year, but only 4·8 per cent short of the quinquennial average. The irrigated and unirrigated areas show a decline of 2 and 39·2 per cent., respectively. As is usual in a year of drought, wells have been worked to their utmost capacity. An extention in the wheat area under wells has however, been more than counterbalanced by a reduction on canals, due to the shortage in the supply of canal water. This deficiency is more marked if the figures for the present harvest are compared with those of 1905-06 when the irrigated wheat area amounted to 4,515,400 acres. The only district with a larger area under wheat than in 1906-07 is Ludhiana.

Very heavy decreases occur as follows :—

District.	Decrease in acres.
Lahore	276,100.
Ferozepore	262,600.
Montgomery	156,100.
Shahpur	136,700.
Sialkot	125,600.
Multan	120,300.

The shortage is heaviest in the Lahore and Rawalpindi divisions and is least in the Multan division.

Yield.—The total outturn is estimated at 2,198,126 tons being 32·7 per cent. less than last year, when the outturn was 3,266,883 tons, and 21·3 per cent. below the quinquennial average. On irrigated land, the yield per acre is from two-thirds of the normal to normal, the best relative outturns being obtained on wells and the lowest in Lyallpur and Jhang where the water-supply has been particularly precarious throughout. It is difficult to estimate the yield per acre on unirrigated land, but the following figures, which are perhaps somewhat flattering, are reported from those districts which have large dry areas under wheat:—Gujarat, 80 per cent.; Gurdaspur, 75 per cent.; Hoshiarpur and Mianwali, 70 per cent.; Ferozepore, 55 per cent.; Attock, Jhelum and Sialkot, 50 per cent.; Rawalpindi and Ambala, 45 per cent., and Kangra, 15 per cent. The quality of the grain is good. The crop being a small one there has been no difficulty as regards labour for harvesting.

Prices.—Wheat opened at Amritsar at 16 seers in May 1907, rose to 15 seers in July, and remained steady until the end of August. The failure of the September rains, and establishment of famine and conditions in the United Provinces, resulted in a continuous advance until the end of December when wheat sold at 8 seers per rupee. The rainfall of January made prices a little easier, and the closing rate is 9½ seers per rupee. Prices have followed and practically the same course at Ferozepore, the rate at the end of April being 8 seers per rupee. Famine prices have prevailed since the end of December.

Exports.—The total exports during 1907 aggregate 1,296,007 tons, this being the largest on record. The previous best 1,138,169 tons was in 1904. Exports have been mainly to the United Provinces and other tracts affected with serious scarcity, and represent the accumulated stocks of previous years as well as the produce of the harvest of 1906-07. Applying an all-round rate of Rs. 3 per maund, the total exports of wheat worth about 10 crores of rupees, so that it is apparent that the wheat trade has had an exceedingly prosperous year.

Native States.—Returns have been received from nine Native States, and these show an area of 1,031,209 acres and an outturn of 272,597 tons.

RABI OILSEED IN THE PUNJAB.

On an average of the five years ending 1905-06, the area under rabi oilseeds in the Punjab has represented some 19·0 per cent. of the total area under oilseed in British India.

Season.—The seasonal conditions, which have been fully described in the final wheat forecast, were unfavourable throughout for rapeseed and tara mira (eruca sativa), which are mostly cultivated on unirrigated land and harvested in March. Toria (brassica campestris), which is sown on irrigated land in September and harvested in December and January, was not affected by the drought. There has been very little complaint of tela (aphis). Cold winds in March did some damage in Mianwali and Muzaffargarh.

Area.—The figures of area in acres are as follows compared with 1906-07 :—

Years.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
1906-07 ...	399,800	1,002,600	1,402,400
1907-08 ...	406,100	482,000	888,100

There is a decline of 36·7 per cent on the figures for 1906-07, but only of 18·8 per cent. on the quinquennial average. The decrease is entirely in the unirrigated area, there being a slight increase in the irrigated crop. Slight increases occur in the districts of Gurgaon, Delhi, Shahpur, Mianwali, Lyallpur and Jahang and are due in the two first-named districts to extensive speculative sowings of tara mira on the rain which fell on the 10th of January. Toria was sown on a larger scale than ever in the South-Western Punjab and particularly on the Chenab and Lower Jhelum Canals. Large decreases are reported in the following districts, and are to be ascribed to drought :—

	Decrease, compared with 1906-07, in acres.
Hissar	138,600
Ferozepore	...107,400
Lahore	64,400
Karnal	55,300
Dera Ghazi Khan	...48,300
Attock	...35,400
Jhelum	...27,200

Outturn—The total estimated outturn is 111,909 tons and compares with 172,291 tons in 1906-07 and a quinquennial average of 123,635 tons. Generally speaking, the yield of toria per acre was nearly average, but the yield per acre of rapeseed and tara mira has probably not been more than 40 per cent. all round. Taking area and yield together, the entire rabi oilseed crop may be estimated at about 80 per cent. of the normal.

Prices.—There are no transactions reported for the sale of rapeseed at Ferozepore in 1906. At Amritsar prices opened in May at Rs. 5-14-10, and advancing to Rs. 6-6-5 in June, dropped to Rs. 5 at the end of July. Since then, the prevailing rates have been Rs. 5-11-5.

Exports.—Exports are reported to have been 51,589 tons in 1907 as against 47,673 tons in 1906.

OLD CHELSEA IN HISTORY.

Features of the Pageant.

Of all parts of London, Chelsea is perhaps the most local in its character. The "village of places" still keeps something of its old-time spirit, and its men and women have a sort of country-town attachment to their environment. There is a heartfelt determination that the pageant of 1908 shall do credit to old Chelsea, and shall be at once an appeal to the eye, "a three hours' feast of glorious colour," and a reminder of a storied past.

The very first episode the Romans crossing the Thames, has its place fixed for it opposite Chelsea Hospital, by a great silent witness whose testimony is unimpeachable, no other than the river itself. For here, and here only, can the river be forded; the ford is still in existence, and no other way of crossing it is possible without a detour of thirty or forty miles. It is from Cæsar himself that we derive our knowledge of this event, one of the first authentic pieces of history of our island. He tells how the British chief, Cassivellaunus, stumbled as he left his war chariot, and how the Roman captive, who had shared it with him, was left standing above the crowd, a portent the Druids were quick to seize upon. The Briton, in anger at the ominous forecast, stabs his prisoner. The Britons fly before the advancing host of Rome, and Cæsar instals the young hostage, Mandulratius, as consul, before beginning his march on St. Albans.

HOLBEIN'S FAMOUS PICTURES.

Mr. Laurence Binyon is answerable for the text of one of the episodes, in which Chelsea is thronged with notable personages. It is intended to reproduce Holbein's picture of Sir Thomas More in his Chelsea home surrounded by this family. Heralded by music, the Royal barge arrives, and King Henry VIII. alights, as he often did, to pay a friendly visit. Walking with his arm over the shoulder of his faithful servant, the King discusses the impeachment of Wolsey, and the Chancellorship of England is offered as the price of More's assent to the Royal divorce. Sir Thomas More can only give his well-known answer: "To serve God first, and after Him, the King," an answer which seven years later brings the summons to Lambeth and the beginning of the end.

The brilliant show makes way for the funeral procession of Anne of Cleves, which passed from Chelsea to Westminster, and of which full details are extant. This should be most impressive in its exact reproduction. England's great banner, borne by the Earl of Pembroke and Lord Howard of Effingham, is followed by a long array of heralds in black robes and hoods and richly embroidered tabards.

In splendid contrast is the next magnificent scene, in which Elizabeth revisits the home of her childhood. She paid frequent visits to Lord Howard, and in Chelsea, too, Lord Essex had a mansion, and here is Edmund Spenser returned from Ireland to effect the publication of the last books of the Faerie Queen. A charming masque has been arranged to be performed by children, setting forth the main points of the allegory contained in the poem.

Princess Elizabeth and Lady Jane Grey both lived at Chelsea Manor in their girlhood, under the care of the Queen Dowager, Catherine Parr, after her marriage with Admiral Seymour That prolific schemer is shown absorbed in a variety of plots. He conspires with Lord Dudley, whose son became husband of the nine days' Queen, he attempts to compromise the reputation of the Princess Elizabeth and Jane, the Lord Protector Somerset, and Sir Nicholas Throckmorten are among those who hold the stage.

MEMORIES OF NELL GWYNN.

Chelsea's Pageant will take place in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, and on the very spot where Charles II. founded the Hospital the event will be called back to life. It is a picturesque tradition dear to the hearts of all lovers of Chelsea. The King is walking with his Court in the grounds of the Theological College, as it then was, which James I had somewhat unsuccessfully established. The old building had already been converted into an insufficient refuge for soldiers, and in 1664, John Evelyn had been in charge of the sick and wounded here and wrote terrible accounts of their overcrowded, untended, and plague-stricken condition. An old soldier, wounded in the King's service, begs of him and contrives to arouse the pity of Nell Gwynn, who uses him as a text on which to frame her pleading for a permanent foundation. The King laughingly granted Nell as much ground as her handkerchief would cover, and when with ready wit she proceeded to unravel the square of lawn, he was charmed into granting the site. It is a legend which keeps the memory of "poor pretty Nelly" green in the hearts of many an old Pensioner to-day.

Here, too, walked with Charles another lady more beautiful and as notorious as the orange girl, Hortense Mancini, Duchess of Mazarin, Cardinal Mazarin's niece, whose intrigues and escapades had been the talk of Europe from her wild and witching youth. And so we pass to Don Saltero's tavern, where the Water Music will be played which Handel composed for a regatta held opposite the old Swan Inn, one of Chelsea's many famous hostels.

Some of those light hearts and heels which danced at old Ranelagh will surely stir uneasily, as on the very ground where their revels were held is reproduced the Venetian fete which took place on one of these Royal visits. Powder and patches are now the order of the day, "the teacup times of hoop and hood." Fashionable ladies arrive in sedan chairs, a group centres round Smollett, in whose Chelsea garden many of his great works were written, and round his rival, David Garrick. Dr. Johnson, who was much interested in the celebrated Chelsea china works, has come to see a minuet danced by thirty-two characters attired as china figures. One hundred and seventy-five actors will take part in this brilliant scene. The greatest care will be devoted to historical accuracy of costume, and a conspicuous feature will be made of cotemporary music, much of which is extraordinarily graceful and characteristic.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" May 18.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr Herbert William Ward Reynolds, of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governer General.

Mr H P Tollinton, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department during the absence on leave of Mr R Sheepshanks, I C S Barrister-at-Law, on until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W A S Grey 33rd Punjabis, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma on the expiry of his leave.

Major R Bird, M D F R C S C I E I M S (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio surgeon to the College Hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICUTURE.

Mr G H Garrad, Supernumerary Agriculturist, Imperial Department of Agriculture, was granted leave on medical certificate for one month and eight days with effect from the 20th December 1907 to 27th January.

Mr G H Garrad, Supernumerary Agriculturist, Imperial Department of Agriculture, retires from the Indian Agricultural Service owing to ill-health, with effect from the 29th February.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr J H Lace, Conservator of Forests, I grade to act as Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, during the absence on furlough of Mr F Beadon-Bryant, or until further orders. (I) Mr J Copeland, Conservator of Forests, 11 grade, Burma, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, I grade. (ii Mr H Jackson, Conservator or Forests, III grade, United Provinces, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 11 grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. J. Fern, Registrar, Public Works Department has, on the expiration of the combined leave been, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 22nd April.

Mr. W. J. Drake, Officiating Registrar, Public Works Department, is confirmed in the appointment with effect from the 22nd April.

The following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department are made :—M Nethersole, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class ; A E Silk, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class ; W A Bagley, to be Officiating Superintending Engineer ; W A Bagley, to be Executive Engineer, 1st grade ; O C Lees, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st Class ; A E Rose, to be Officiating Superintending Engineer ; H S Wideblood, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class. temporary rank; C H Hutton, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank; W H Rushton, to be Executive Engineer. 1st grade ; J T Farrant, to be Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank; M Nethersole, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank; R E Purves, to be Superintending Engineeer, 3rd Class, temporary rank; A J Scratchley, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank; A E Silk, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class. temporary rank; G L Searight to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank; A E Silk, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class; R H Tickell to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank; R E Purves, to be Executive Engineer, 1st grade; A J Scratchley, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class ; G T I Oliver ; to be Sepeintending Engineer, 3rd Class,; M Nethersole, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class; C C S Clark, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class; F O Oetel to be Executive Engineer, 1st grade; R Mitra, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, permanent; A R Sutherland, to be Chief Engineer, 1st Class, permanent; M J Scebie, to be Chief Engineer, 1st Class temporary rank; W B Gordon, C.I.E. to be Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank; M Nethersole, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank; C C S Clark, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank; F E Gwyther, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, permanent; R E Purves, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.

The following promotions and reversion of Execute and Assistant Engineers attached to the Minor Administrations List, are ordered.—C Willford, to be Execute Engineer, 3rd grade ; W H Todd, to be Executive Engineer, 3rd grade ; E S L Beddy, to be Executive Engineer, 1st grade; N M Mukharji to be Assistant Engineer, 1st grade; H B Learoyd, to be Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr P J G Pipon, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Peshwar.

Lieutenant J A Brett, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 23rd January.

The following substantive changes are ordered in the list of Civil Cadre of the Political Department : Consequent on the return from the seconded list of Mr H R C Dobbs, C I E, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 29th February ; Mr W P Bartan, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Agent of the 4th class : Mr F W Johnstone, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Political Agent of the 4th class : Mr R I R Glancy, a Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 1st class : Mr L W Reynolds, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 2nd class : Mr P B Warburton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 3rd class : Mr J A O Fitzpatrick, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade in the Provincial list.

Mr J G Lorimer, C I E, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and three months, with effect from the 1st May.

Lieutenant A O Creagh, 120th Rajputana Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 22d April.

Major C B Rawlinson, C I E, a Polititical Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Revenue Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 1st May, and until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A F Pinhey, C I E, a Political Agent of the 1st class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Major D B Blakeway, I A, a Political Agent of the 3rd grade, is appointed Political Officer, Mohmand Border, and Chief Political Officer with the Mohmand Field Force, with effect from the 26th April, and until further orders.

Mr E G Gregson, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, is placed on special duty as Assistant Political Officer, Mohmand Border with effect from the 24th April, and until further orders.

The services of Mr T R J Ward, C I E, Executive Engineer, Punjab, are re-placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 10th May.

Third class Assistant Surgeon Donald Edward Everard White, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is posted to Bushire for quarantine duty, with effect from the 25th March.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G B Bleazby, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, United Provinces, is with effect from the 5th of May granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days and furlough for nine months and one day in continuation.

Mr J Davidson is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, United Provinces, with effect from the 5th of May.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr C C Sheridan, Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service and Sorting in the grade of Rs. 1,000, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough out of India for nine months with effect from the 30th April.

With effect from the same date Mr M P C Byrne, Deputy, Postmaster General in the Rs. 800, grade, is appointed to officiate in the Rs. 1,000 grade, vice Mr Sheridan on combined leave.

Mr A B Thompson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as an Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service and Sorting in the grade of Rs. 800, during the absence on leave of Mr. Sheridan, or until further orders.

Mr H F P Tulloch, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days combined with special leave on private affairs for four months and 14 days with, effect from the 4th May.

Mr D J Murtrie, Postmaster, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, in the Rs. 1,000—1,200 grade, during the absence on leave of Mr Tulloch, or until further orders,

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the augmentation of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department by one officer, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 2nd February :—Captain R H Palin, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate. Captain T C Browning, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate. Captain V deV Hunt, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. Captain W C Anderson, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. The undermentioned officers having completed five years' service in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department are promoted to the grade of Rs. 400 per mensem staff pay, with effect from the date specified :—Mr W G S Prince, Major A B Sangster, Major W A L Cowie, Captain F G A Wimberly, 11th May.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Jonathan Webster Coryton Mayne, resigns his commission. Dated 1st March.

(Reserve Squadron)—Major Edward Phillip Reuben Gilman ; (Bombay Artillery).—Major Sydney Armstrong ; Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.—Captaan Edward Charles Graham, and Lieutenant William Stephens. Bombay Volunteer Rifles, are granted the Volunteer officer's decoration.

PISTOL-MAKING: A LOST SCOTTISH ART.

There are, of course, lost arts as well as lost causes, but perhaps none the loss of which can be looked on with more equanimity than that of pistol-making. For over a century and a half this industrial art seems to have flourished in Scotland with great vigour, and, judging from the specimens that remain appears to have reached a high degree of perfection. It was probably originally brought from France, our ancient ally; but the Scottish artificers appear to have taken so kindly to the work as soon to have rivalled, if not outshone, their Continental competitors. The chief centres of their operations appear to have been Doune, Perth, Stirling and Dundee; and it is not without significance that these places are all contiguous to the Highlands. No doubt the principal demand would be from the Highland clans, as, in addition to their use as weapons of defence and offence among these turbulent bodies, pistols were also largely used as articles of adornment by the kilted Highlander. The law of supply and demand would, therefore, naturally lead to the armourers having their depots conveniently situated when the Highland drover brought his cattle to the southern market. Money, too, for this purpose must have been plentiful, for there is evidence that the weapons in many cases bore a high price.

These reflections arise from the perusal of a small brochure now before me, says a writer in "Chambers' Journal" entitled 'Notes sur un Pistolet Ecossais, suivis d'une Liste de Noms et Marques de Fabricants Ecossais de Pistolets de 1515 a 1835, par M. Georges Stalin, Beauvais, 1907.' This consists of a paper communicated to a historical society in Beauvais early last year. What the author does not know about pistols is not worth knowing. After a few preliminary remarks on French pistol-making—there were at one time as many as one hundred makers in Beauvais, and examples remain as old as the fourteenth century—and some general remarks on the Scottish variety, of which, examples exist in the museum at Dresden dated 1598, he proceeds to describe a very fine example now in his possession. This beautiful arm, of which M. Stalin gives an excellent engraving (obverse and reverse), bears on it evidence not only of its place of origin, but also of its date, its maker's name, and that of the first owner. Its maker was Thomas Caddell, Doune, whose date was 1646, and the arms engraved on one side are those of the Drummonds, Earls of Perth. From a close study of the weapon, M. Stalin has arrived at the conclusion that the first possessor of the pistol was probably James Drummond, sixth Earl and titular Duke of Perth, who followed the fortunes of Prince Charles Edward in 1745, and commanded the left wing of the Prince's army at Culloden, where he was wounded, but, escaping to the coast, set sail for France in "LaBellone," which was lost at sea with all hands. M. Stalin passes a high eulogium on the work of Thomas Caddell as exhibited on this weapon, which he calls a "chef-d'œuvre" of the art, at once an efficient weapon and an object of the finest vertu. It cost probably twelve hundred francs.

With laborious research M. Stalin has compiled a list of no less than seventy-eight Scottish armourers dating from 1585 to 1833, of whose work examples exist either in museums or public or private armouries. Of these fifteen were in Doune, eight in Perth (shades of Hal o' the Wynd !), five in Dundee and three in Stirling. The remainder were singly in places like Aberdeen, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh. It is a curious reflection that the sequestered village of Doune, now quite out of the way of everybody but the ubiquitous motorist, must once have resounded merrily to the sound of hammer and anvil under the hands of Thomas Caddell and his successors. There is little doubt that the legislation regarding the wearing of Turtan and the carrying of firearms which followed the rebellion of 1745 gave the "coup de grace" to this industry and sent whatever remained across the border to the congenial neighbourhoods of Sheffield and Birmingham, and the products of the Scottish armourers to museums and the collections of antiquaries. "Sic transit gloria mundi !"

PLANTS AS WEATHER PROPHETS.

A Visit to the First Weather-Plant Observatory.

At a private house in the neighbourhood of Denmark Hill, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," may be seen a collection of common tropical plants which will shortly play an important part in predicting our weather. When it is stated that these plants, when "read" in conjunction with other scientific data, will not only tell us what the weather will be like several days ahead, but also warn us of forthcoming storms, cyclones, earthquakes, fire-damp and volcanic eruptions, it will be seen that much is claimed by his new method of weather forecasting.

It is the invention of Professor J. F. Nowack, an Austrian baron and scientist. Although Londoners will shortly have an opportunity of witnessing the inauguration of this ingenious system of weather forecasting, it cannot be said to be an entirely new idea. Professor Nowack drew public attention to it at the Vienna Exhibition of 1888, when he exhibited some specimens of this wonderful plant, and gave weather forecasts forty-eight hours in advance, not only for the whole day, but for special hours of the day. These hourly forecasts proved wonderfully correct. At this time the King, then Prince of Wales, happened to be in Vienna. His attention was called to the system, and Professor Nowack a few months later astonished his Majesty in London by predicting a thunderstorm for a certain hour five days in advance, which prediction came true.

Since that period Professor Nowack has been busy improving and perfecting his system, collecting funds for the opening of requisite stations, and, what is still more essential, gathering together a number of plants. There is nothing at all wonderful in the appearance of the latter. They come from tropics—Cuba, India, and Mauritius—and look all the world like a fine acacia plant. But they are exceedingly sensitive and are appropriately called weather plants, their botanical name being Abrus precatorius nobolis. At the beginning of 1905 Professor Nowack visited Cuba and Mexico with the object of collecting sufficient plants to establish a weather plants station in London. In all his party collected some 2,400 of the desired plants in Cuba These were shipped to New York, 1,000 of them remaining there, the others having been brought on to London.

Despite every attention from the hands of skilled gardeners the whole of these 1,400 plants succumbed with the exception of a single specimen. But the seeds the party brought back with them struck, and to-day over 1,900 young weather plants are to be seen in the greenhouse in the garden of the the observatory. There are specimens of the Abrus from Cuba, Jamaica, India, Barbados, South Africa, and Mauritius.

The greenhouse in which the plants are housed is divided into two compartments. The first compartment entered measures 20 feet by 20 feet, and is where the observation of the movements of the plants will be studied. Here there are some 350 plants, a number of them being enclosed within four panes of glass. It is these plants which assist the scientist in predicting our weather. The second compartment is 30 feet by 15 feet, and is reserved as a preparatory depot before the plants are admitted to the first compartment. Part of it, too, serves as nursery for those in embroyo. Special stoves keep the plants in a continuous tropical heat.

A SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM.

Having described the plants, we now come to the system. In a word, this is scientific, and not easily explained in popular language. Briefly, it is a case of "reading" the plant in conjunction with sun spots and other scientific data. For instance, immediately a spot sufficiently large to influence our earth appears on the surface of the sun, the twigs of the plants directed toward the district affected make more or less rapid upward or downward movements. From the rapidity and extent of such movements, the direction in which the twigs point, and their variation of colour, the Professor can at once determine the nature, force, and geographical position of the disturbances that will affect our earth about twenty-six days later—i. e., when the spot completes its first rotation round the sun. It will be seen from this that the plant plays only a part, though a very important one in the prediction of weather conditions.

From this one station the weather can be foretold for a radius of 4,000 miles, covering almost the whole of Europe and the North Atlantic, for the system is adaptable to sea as well as to land. It is hoped later to establish a station in New York, to be followed by another in San Francisco, Bombay, and Tokyo, and so in this way cover the whole world. It is only right here to add that Professor Nowack is not predicting the weather at the moment. At the same time he can tell with wonderful precision whether we may expect fine or dull weather, rain or sunshine.

He may certainly be credited with having foretold the recent colliery disaster in Durham Some ten days before the calamity the writer happened to be in the greenhouse when the Professor, pointing to some of his plants remarked that they indicated a fire-dama explosion in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

The fact is, reliable forecasts cannot be made unless the plants are watched continuously day and night. Again, those at Denmark Hill are hardly mature enough, few of them boasting of more than sixty leaves, while the ideal weather plant should contain at least from 120 to 160 leaves. But they are growing rapidly, and in a short time everything should be ready for the issuing of weather charts based on this interesting system.

From the greenhouse we went into the study Here in one corner is a great map of the world, 8 feet long by over 6 feet high. It is crossed and recrossed in every direction with blue and red tapes. These lines indicate seismic and atmospheric disturbances, and where they cross one another catastrophes in the form of earthquakes, tidal waves, eruptions, etc', may be expected to take place in the near future. It is Professor Nowack's belief after long years of study, that earthquakes follow defined tracks, and these routes can be traced years in advance. Where these tracks cross one another we may expect a disturbance.

It is certainly only fair to add that Professor Nowack has foretold every great earthquake that has affected this earth for the past twenty years, including the calamities that befell Martinique, San Francisco, and Jamaica. These disasters are foretold by the map some time in advance, and then subsequent study of the weather plant the exact date, locality, and nature of the disturbance is obtained. According to Professor Nowack we may expect during the next few years earthquakes or similar disturbances in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, Rome, Constantinople, Mexico, Havana, Buenos Ayres, at a point west of Madagascar, at several places in northern Japan in the Indian Archipelago, and in Cape Colony.

That many recognise the value of his system is evident when it is stated that various foreign Governments as well as Lloyd's offered to purchase it from him for their exclusive control but these offers have been declined for it is the inventor's intention to open a station of his own and give the benefit of his discoveries to the whole world, wherein he is deserving of every encouragement and praise.

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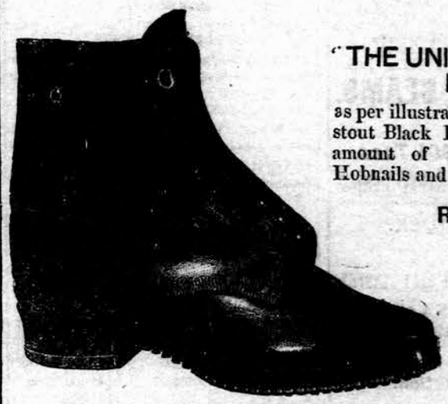

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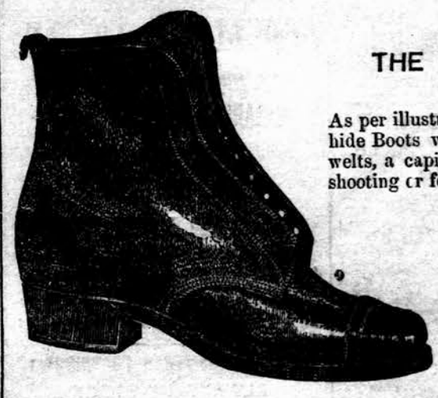

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"VANDE MATAPITARAU."

PROFESSOR P. SANKARANARAYANA, M.A., M.R.A.S., "the grateful Indian Patriot, the Recluse," the author of a number of works in English and Telugu, has just published a pamphlet in Madras, whose object is to remind educated Indians of their duty towards England, English government and English education. He tells his readers their cry should not be "Bande Mataram" or "Vande Mataram," but "Vande Matapitarau" (Salutations or reverence to the Mother and Father). Instead of merely proving the devotional outburst and cry, that it is, towards a beloved mother, it has taken the appearance and sound of a war-cry against the beloved and loving father and ruler ; its one-sidedness and its repetition everywhere have unfortunately given it this unexpected and provoking turn. No wonder it is so, exclaims the writer, "for utter one hundred times to your living mother 'Reverence to you, Mother,' exclusively to her, with the father standing by her side and he will be tempted to say 'Damn ! you brute ! what do you mean ? Am I nothing in the bargain ?' Little then did the originators of this holy, devotional exclamation think that a devil would come out of the box by touching the lid, as in the Arabian tale." "Vande Matapitarau," Professor Sankaranarayana holds to be the proper and most appropriate cry and motto, the most becoming for all true and sincere friends of this country, young and old. Surely, he argues, England and English influences, English education and knowledge have been like a father and educator to us ; verily they stand in the relation of a father to us ; and a father, no less according to sacred books than reason, stands to a man in the relation of a preceptor—the intellectual father and maker. "And, as such, if any difference is justifiable, the father's relation to the man and his share in the making of him, are entitled to and demand if possible even more devotion and respect from him than the mother's."

"How can I pay my debt to England ?" observes the pamphleteer, is a question every Indian subject should put to himself, for he must recognise that "I am what I am, entirely owing to the influence of England on my country, on my nation and on me." Without English intervention, English influences, English government, English thought, the English language and literature, Professor Sankaranarayana does not hesitate to admit that he and his fellow countrymen would have been—for all that was possible or likely—unlettered rustics, low bazaar-boys, vegetating landlords, boorish peasants, cooks, bricklayers, even bricklayer's hodmen. Instead, he and they are what they are, educated and enlightened men, the possessors of a glorious heritage, beyond the expectation of themselves or their parents. Remembering this the educated Indian should ask of himself : "How can I discharge this, my heavy debt and duty to those good forces, those good causes, which have made me what I am and which therefore stand to me in the relation of father, intellectual father and preceptor ? What in deeds or words can I do to express my gratitude to England, but to cry out with full heart and a voice of sincerity : 'Vande Matapitarau ?'" Professor Sankaranarayana is enthusiastic but he has truth and reason on his side and he does not exaggerate the claims of England on the duty and loyalty of the Indian. The educated among them must exclaim with him : "England has made me what I am intellectually. My tongue and voice are England's. My pen is England's. My speech and thinking are England's. My logic and reasoning are England's. My facts and store are the gift of England. My information and light are England's." There is not an educated man in this country who can gainsay one of these statements; there is not one capable of reflecting on what was, what would, not might, have been, who can dispute the accuracy of the professor's contention.

Passing strange then, is it not, that with these facts before them, any section of the community or any race, should be so blind to their own interests as to resort to anything but constitutional and rational methods when desiring a reform of any kind or the redress of what may prove to be a grievance ? Constitutional methods have never failed before. Why should they be abandoned ? "Let us have the patriotism not to betray our motherland by our pride, vanity and hastiness," exclaims Professoor Sankaranarayana ; "let us not be traitors to our country by betraying her into differences with the father and leading her into danger and a relapse of downfall. There can be no greater treason to this country." He traces even this professed love of India, the Motherland, to English influence and pointedly asks how much there was of it before we came. Was there such a word as patriotism or patriot or any equivalent ? The generality of men knew nothing beyond their own districts and provinces ; they knew not India as a whole for their country, which knowledge dates only, at least distinctively and as a living force, from the advent of the unifying forces and influence of English education and government. The case in favour of "Vande Matapitaran instead of "Vande Mataram" is strong and we believe that all reasonable and loyal Indians will respond to the appeal of Professor Sankaranarayana, when he urges them to join in this cry which will convert chaos into order, disunion and friction into union, retrogression into advancement and progress, lost trust into renewed confidence. Rightness of principle, sobriety of thought and conduct is what he asks for, and we trust he may not ask in vain. At whatever cost England means to retain her hold in India, and not all the disloyalty and disaffection which has lately manifested itself will loosen it in the very remoted degree.

MILITARY CHANGES.

THE Head-Quarters of the Secunderabad Division are once more to be moved from Ootacamund, and this time again to Secunderabad, while the Head-Quarters of the Southern Army go to Ootacamund. We fail to see much to recommend in the first of these moves. It will be remembered that during a period of many and sudden changes in the Indian Army some years ago, the head-quarters of the Ninth Division were removed to Secunderabad much to the inconvenience and expense of all concerned. That most experienced of Indian soldiers, Sir Charles Egerton, who at that time commanded the Division, was for sound reasons much averse to the change and consequently he and his staff were soon found again ensconced at Ootacamund. Secunderabad is already completely furnished with three Generals and which we should have thought would be sufficient for even that large garrison ; for it must be remembered that, however good his intentions may be, a Divisional General is after all an entity who cannot efface himself, which means that the Brigade commanders are unlikely to have that independence of action in training their troops which the whole aim and object of decentralisation is to give them. The summer camp office in the hills is an inconvenient makeshift to be avoided if possible. It was an advantage rather than otherwise to the Ninth Division that the General commanding it did not reside in any of its military stations, the reasons for which we have already suggested. In all the Divisions the cold weather months afford ample time for the commander to satisfy himself as regards the training and efficiency of his troops, in the field; the other months being fully occupied with administrative work. The transfer of the Southern Army headquarters from Poona to Ootacamund has its advantages. The army commander can have a permanent residence at the latter place, and the great expense his subordinates were put to, in following his flag from Plains to Hills and back again, will be avoided. The present commander of the Southern Army, by the way, gave up his house in Poona, some time ago, and kept on only his Mahableshwar residence, which he has made but little use of this hot weather, as he has been out after big game. Ootacamund cannot be called a very central location but no doubt the good folk of Quetta will soon learn to exercise that quality of patience which, long ago, we had to do when awaiting a reply from Home !

THE TERRITORIAL GAMBLE.

WE doubt whether it is possible in the annals of English history, or indeed of any modern history, to find the equal of the courage of Lord Tweedmouth on Monday in his attempt to silence criticism of the Territorial Army. The Englishman may be fond of a gamble, but he prefers it in its proper place and, if Lord Tweedmouth considers the National defences to be things to gamble with, then the nation has every reason to be heartily glad that he has been removed from responsible office. It is high time that the Ministers in charge of the national safety were given to understand that wild-cat schemes are as unacceptable in Whitehall as in Throgmorton Street. An "Ex-Battery Commander" recently contributed a lengthy criticism of the whole artillery scheme to the *Standard* and it was not inappropriately headed "Mr. Haldane's Sham Artillery." Ashamed to acknowledge his defeat Mr. Haldane has given many assurances to the public which have been proved worthless by the publication of the official recruiting figures. Lord Roberts is crowning a remarkable life's work by strenuously exposing the machinations of the War Office to obtain a reputation for economy for the present Government at the price of inefficiency. No one can for a single moment suppose that artillery training is to be gained in the short time allowed in Mr. Haldane's scheme, and even Mr. Gilbert never hit upon so subtle a joke for Savoy audiences as that an enemy should be asked to wait six months while our army is trained to meet him. We have no admiration for War Office methods of recent years under either party ; unpreparedness was the key-note of the opening of the Boer war, but instead of profitting by the lesson the Secretary for War is proposing to substitute men of lesser training to do work demanding greater skill. He wishes to liken the army to an anæmic youth who threatens to go into training when unexpectedly mixed up in a street brawl. Unwittingly Lord Tweedmouth has done a national service in exposing the Government's attitude towards the army, but his method of doing so will bring him little credit and he must not be surprised to hear a demand for responsible statesmen to conduct the affairs of the nation. Lord Tweedmouth's offer to lay odds on the event only proves more conclusively his inability to grasp the importance of the subject with which he was dealing.

THE "TIMES" AND INDIAN JOURNALISM.

"THE *Times* expresses satisfaction at the vigorous action taken against seditious vernacular journals in Bombay." So wires Reuter, though we do not suppose either the Bombay Government or the editors charged with seditious writings will appreciate either the fact or the information. The *Times* approves ! And what if it does ? Our contemporary would have shown greater discrimination if it held its peace while the cases remain *sub judice*. Still, all things considered it is really remarkable that it did not send an interviewer to ascertain the views, on the subject, of the Dewan of Nepaul, who is being dragged in—no one knows why—at every verse end and at all sorts of functions which neither interest him, Nepaul, India or Indian readers of English telegrams. It would seem the Dewan approves the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Premier. We do not know what other inference we may draw from this morning's message.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will hold his first Levee in Poona at the Council Hall on Wednesday June 24.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wallis has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, in place of the Hon'ble Sir Ralph Benson.

THE R.I.M.S. "Northbrook" left Madras for Bombay on the 18th instant, after disembarking about 250 men from Rangoon, who have been despatched to the convalescent depot Wellington.

THIS week's *Sketch* contains two illustrations of interest to Bombay. One of these depicts one of the series of tableaux at the Stre Bodhe celebrations, in which Lady Maud Warrender and Miss Clarke appeared, and the other is a portrait of Miss Clarke, as "the Hindu princess who married Jehangir, son of Akbar, Emperor of the Moguls."

PROGRESS is being made with the plan for the construction of a canal, which will connect Leipzig with the North Sea and enable goods to be transported between Leipzig and Hamburg *via* Halle by water, without the necessity of transhipment. The proposed new canal between Leipzig and the River Saale, from which there is a clear waterway to Hamburg, is estimated to cost £900,000, and the town of Leipzig has already guaranteed interest to the amount of £15,000, and it is hoped that the kingdom of Saxony will guarantee an equal sum. A Canal Committee has been formed, among whose members are leading Leipzig industrialists and merchants, and representatives of the chief Banks doing business with Leipzig, and it has been decided to form a limited liability Company with a capital of £150,000 to commence work on the canal.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondent of the "World," Mr. Roosevelt, when he makes his proposed tour at the conclusion of his term of office next year, will not visit India in search of the big game hunting he loves so well. Mr. Roosevelt, it is said, is planning to hunt in South Africa, and before journeying thither he hopes to stay for a brief period in England. It has long been the President's wish to go to London, but many circumstances have conspired to prevent him from paying an official visit, while he is none too fond of the ceremonial which would thereby have been involved. If London sees him next year it will see him as an ordinary American gentleman, bent on enjoying himself hugely, but in his own way, and quite informally. He will probably not remain more than a fortnight and will then sail for the Cape.

MR. JOYNSON-HICKS' relatives on the Stock Exchange did what they could to keep his name before members (the "Financial News" says). One (a brother who jobs in the deep-lead market) organised a guinea sweep on the result ; whilst another (a cousin) got up a shilling guessing competition on the figures.

IN the bed of the river Tees just above Seckburn, a fisheman turned up what he took to be bone, but which on examination by veterinary surgeons and dentists is pronounced to be a huge tooth from the lower jaw of some prehistoric monster. At the top it is seven inches long, by two and a half inches wide, with nine rows of dentated bone, all forming part of one united grinding tooth. From the upper surface to the bottom of the tooth where it joined the lower jaw the depth is five and three-quarter inches, and the weight of the mass is 2lb, 9oz.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

FRENCH ADVENTURE IN MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MAY 1.

THERE cannot be the slightest doubt that very wide circles of the French nation would feel greatly relieved if France could get out of the Moroccan adventure with honour and in peace. Unfortunately matters have taken a course that for the time being leads France more deeply into the Moroccan desert and not out of it. Again and again French detachments are defeated so that the national honour wants reparation. Thus new expeditions are sent out and the field of operations spreads more and more.

The natural consequence of this mode of procedure is a growing conviction in Germany that this constant violation of the Algeciras Act on account of military necessities is becoming unbearable for all who have legitimate interests in the peaceful development of Morocco. A public meeting of the "German Moroccan Society", held in Berlin on April 25th, passed some resolutions in that sense. The German Government was petitioned to protect the endangered interests of German subjects in Morocco. Such an eloquent outburst of indignation at certain specified actions of the French is all the surer of impression as for a long time the patience of the German public has been severely tried by the inconsiderate attitude of the French in this unlucky Moroccan imbroglio.

Some of the speakers in the meeting expressed their disappointment that in the face of certain obvious facts neither the Imperial Chancellor nor the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had seized the opportunity of the second reading of the Budget in the German Diet to speak a plain word about the injuries done by the French in Morocco. Evidently these offended patriots forget that statesmen in a leading position cannot afford to discuss international questions as unreservedly as irresponsible private individuals would like it. I am pretty certain that Prince Buelow and Baron Schoen are little pleased with the moves of French colonial hotspurs, but it would be very unstatesmanlike if they, by premature severity of public utterances, would add to the diplomatic difficulties caused by the Moroccan perplexity.

They evidently serve the cause of a peacable solution best by giving time to the responsible statesmen and military men of action in France to find a way out of their difficulties without any permanent violation of the Algeciras Act.

It would be a good thing if the French authorities would appreciate this correct attitude of the German Government and avoid all unnecessary provocations. Attention has been called by three important Berlin papers, the "Kreuz Zeitung", the "Post" and the "Daily Review" to the remarkable fact that the French Consulate-General at Beyrut is sending out Arabic pamphlets that accuse Germany before the Mahomedans of evil intentions in Asia and Africa. There are even some indications that would prove that these pamphlets were printed in Paris and that they reached Beyrut in the official mail bags of the French diplomatic dispatches. Even if that could not be conclusively proved, it is certain that the distribution of such pamphlets could not be risked by the Beyrut Consulate without the approval of the French Government, and it is certainly—to put it mildly—an extraordinary application of official privileges abroad to disseminate hatred against a neighbouring power by such means. Could the French authorities believe that no knowledge of this procedure would ever be brought before the German public in our days of unreserved publicity ?

But the dissatisfaction with the French methods of peaceful penetration in Morocco is by no means restricted to German residents there. The English paper "Al-Maghreb al-Aksor" at Tangiers, that has made itself a good reputation as the mouthpeice of the British community, has taken up the subject with much vigour. Recently one of the most distinguished English residents has published an open letter in which he substantiates the principal complaints against the French policy in Morocco. He proves that the whole trade of European firms in the Interior has been ruined by the reckless actions of the French. No other explanation is considered possible but a deliberate attempt at absorbing Morocco by a series of French military expeditions. At the same time the writer protests most emphatically against the needless slaughter of human beings by French soldiers in the vicinity of Casablaca.

It is evident that by their present mode of procedure the French have given great offence not only in Germany but in other countries as well. A great deal more of permanent success might have been reached by greater dexterity and more caution on the part of the French colonial politicians. A policy of force in the style of Napoleon I. recommends itself only if a country can count on a military genius of such eminence as the first Emperor of the French is recognised to have been.

NEW ATTEMPTS AT UTILISING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE SEA.

Almost simultaneously experiments have been made at Hamburg and in Italy for deciding the question whether the movements on the surface of the sea could not on a large scale be fructified as sources of power for electrical works. The German Engineer Herr Pein has just founded a limited Company called "Wasserkraft-Anlagen" ("Waterpower Instalments") at Hamburg with a view of using the regular coming in and going out of the tides as moving power. At the beach near Groden at the mouth of the Elbe river works are in course of construction that will supply the necessary power for the electric light of that place and Cuxhaven and for an electric tramway as well. The patents taken out in the course of his experiments are based on a principle that is said will allow the delivery of electric current considerably below the current rates. This system derives its principal advantage from the regular reiteration of the motions used ; but it can, of course, be applied only on spots where as strong tides are available as in the German Ocean.

For fructifying the irregular movements of the sea water, the waves, an Italian Major of the General Staff of the Army, Signore Ravelli has invented an apparatus to which he has given the name of "Maremotore." After testing it on the coast of Liguria, where there are no tides, he took his patents out in all countries of Europe and America. His apparatus consists of an inclined plane with rails stretching well into the deep sea. Carts that move on these rails are to be lifted up by the pressure of the waves and to fall again by their own weight. Thereby pumps are set into motion accumulating water that by its overflow will supply the moving power for electrical or compressed air machines. Another method of utilising the waves is already in paactical use (in a small way) for about seven years. But moored floats were used as receivers of the wave pressure. The idea is in fact already thirty years old ; for it was in 1878 that the German engineer Plessner got his English Patent. But it was improved and successfully applied only in the beginning of our century by the American Mr. Wright and the German Herr Gehre. Wright built three enormous floats and put them on the sea of the Californian coast ; by levers their motions were transferred to pumps that filled a basin made of steel plates, whence under pressure the accumulated water was led to some turbines in connection with a dynamo-machine of 9 h. p. More than a mere experiment was Herr Gehre's "Luminous buoy" as used for the last few years with great success near the mouth of the Elbe river at Busum. A bright light is automatically produced at short intervals and at the same time bells are set ringing. Even the slightest ripple of the sea is sufficient for setting the buoy at work.

If these experiments on a large scale, now proceeded with in Germany and Italy, should prove successful, our anxieties about a distant future when the present coalfields of Europe will be exhausted may permanently be set to rest.

VIENNA EXHIBITIONS OF FINE ART AND FASHION.

The Season just opening bears in every respect the impress of the forthcoming Diamond Jubilee of the Emperor Francis Joseph's reign, and among the various arrangements docketted as Jubilee celebrations we find Exhibitions of every kind in the the front rank. Most interesting to the student of Art will be found a collection of paintings in a dealer's rooms ; for there we find not less than twenty oil pictures by the famous Spanish artist Francisco Goya. He has lately become the favourite of our connoisseurs to such an extent that people less addicted to the present turn of modern taste speak of the "Beatification" of Goya. But, strange to say, original works from his brush are extremely rare outside of Spain. Even the Louvre collection of Paris possesses only two paintings of his, Berlin only four, and in the galleries of this city we know of no single work of Goya's. All the greater is the attraction of the Miethke Show Rooms, where from private owners in Spain not less than twenty representative oil paintings of this one master have been brought together, to which a long line of his drawings and a priceless, almost complete collection of his famous engravings form an appendix. Indeed we are astonished at the many-sided originality, the wealth of genius and the fire of passion betrayed in these pictures. His portraits are quite a revelation. A female figure like his Donna Cean Bermudez entirely absorbed in her work of embroidery, but full of vigour and cheerfulness, is really beyond praise. Who could ever forget the impression of Goya's portrait of the bull fighting matador Pedro Romero with his delicate Spanish features and still such a boundless energy impressed on his face. The irresistible force of these paintings is pointed to by our modern critics who wish to include Goya in the modern school of Impressionists. But one need only turn to another splendid portrait, that of the Marchioness of San Andrés with its elaborate technique to be persuaded that Goya laid just as much stress on fine workmanship as any classical master. In fact we find the characteristic qualities of impressionism only in those paintings where fanciful or haunted scenery is represented, as in the night scene at which Dueuna Manola is taken into custody, or in the sketchy but lively scenes of Don Quixote's adventures. All these paintings belong to private Spanish collectors and we nourish a hope that some will be bought by Viennese admirers.

From Goya to the Vienna Secession in a wide step and we find it hard to do justice to these latest productions after having been under the spell of Goya's art. On the whole we find this Exhibition again sapless and effeminate, originality being almost entirely absent from these rows of canvases. Much effort is made by some sculptors to impress us by the audacity of their conception. But we are only horrified by looking at those lombastic and unnatual sculptures by Ivan Mestrovic or at the gigantic wood carving of St. Michael by Ferdinand Andri. We are reminded of primitive Indian idols rather than of modern works of art by productions of this kind. Nevertheless the Department of Sculpture contains better specimens of enjoyable art than the picture gallery. The portrait busts by Josef Engelhart and Edmund Hellmer make the impression of life-like representations and show undoubtedly solid workmanship. An over life-size statue of "Medea" by Hugo Kuhnelt and a small summer landscape by Adolf Zdrazila are most admired by the outside public.

A very serious competitor to the Fine Art Exhibition of the Secession has established itself in the handsome building of the Horicultural Society in the Park Ring. It is, however, no flower show, but a Jubilee Exhibition of—costumes, to which the fashionable ladies throng in never ending crowds. The masters of fashion have contributed the most elegant and costly attires and exposed them to view in the most impressive way. For they were told that a Committee of ladies was to be formed that will single out the most attractive dress and proclaim it the Jubilee fashion. The decision is not yet arrived at. But it goes without saying that the dressmaker whose exhibit is selected will be recognized the leader in his profession for this city of luxury and tasteful elegance.

L. ASCH.

IRRIGATION ON RIVERS.

Government Concessions.

THE following Resolution, regarding concessions in respect of the use of steam pumps for Irrigation purposes on rivers, was issued yesterday by the Revenue Department :—

The Irrigation Commission made certain recommendations with reference to the use of steam pumps for irrigation purposes on rivers. They proposed that while enterprise of the kind was in its experimental stage, Government should waive their rights to royalty on the water altogether for a definite and long period, or that at any rate the charge, if made should be purely nominal, and that the condition on which such installations are permitted should be such as to leave capitalists free to extend their operations over as wide a field as possible. The Governor in Council considers that these recommendations may be accepted in principle and is pleased to direct that any person desiring to erect a mechanical pumping installation on a river or stream should apply to the Collector for permission, stating the nature, and pumping and discharging capacity of the installation, and the area it is expected to irrigate. The Collector should then consult the Superintending Engineer on the question whether the raising of the water is likely to affect seriously any Government supply for irrigational purposes lower down the river, and if the answer is in the negative, should give the requisite permission. No charge should be made for the water for a period of 25 years, after which the circumstances can be reviewed. If the Government irrigational supply lower down will be seriouly affected, permission will have to be refused or restricted to the raising of such quantity of water as will not materially affect irrigation lower down.

2. There is no occasion to alter the conditons under which mechanical pumping for irrigation purposes is permitted on Government canals.

Tagai will be granted to persons desirous of erecting mechanical pumping installations anywhere in accordance with the ordinary rules, each case being decided on its merits.

Facilities for training fitters can be obtained at the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay, and the College of Science, and at the Methodist Episcopal Industrial Mission School at Nadiad to which institution concessions have been granted under Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 410, dated 25th February 1907. The Principal of the College of Science and the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute should be asked to state what the existing facilities are, and whether they are prepared to increase them, by having special classes for fitters of the class of engine required, or in any other manner.

THE TERRITORIAL ARTILLERY.

AMAZING REPLY TO CRITICISM.

Whole Scheme a Gamble.

OUR CONSIDERATE ENEMIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Roberts, Lord Midleton and Lord Grenfell renewed their attack on the Territorial Artillery scheme. They pointed out that it would be ridiculous to expect a six months' respite for training before it was wanted in the field.

Lord Lucas said that the Army Council had never under-rated the difficulty of the scheme, but there was evidence that with six months' war training the Artillery could be made thoroughly efficient.

Lord Tweedmouth appealed for a fair trial of the Territorial Army. He did not deny that the scheme was largely a gamble, but he would lay odds on its success.

[Mr. Haldane has stated on several occasions that we require 15,000 artillery special reservists in order to mobilise the batteries and ammunition columns of the Expeditionary Force, and to make good the wastages of war in the first phases of a campaign. Instead of emasculating 33 field batteries and turning them into mere training depots, it would be quite possible to raise these special reservists as explained in the "Broad Arrow," by having 50 men trained per battery in either the 87 batteries which it is suggested should be maintained as Territorial Army artillery, or by making every battery of horse and field artillery in the United Kingdom train 50 men each. We have at present in this country 99 field batteries and 14 Royal Horse Artillery batteries; total, 113 batteries. If we increase our Regular artillery by 54 field batteries we would have 167 batteries of Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery on home service. Taking only the 87 batteries for training purposes, they could instruct 4,350 men annually. On the other hand, if all batteries had to train 50 special reservists annually 8,350 men could be instructed. The training could take place during the six winter months, and would, therefore, not interfere with the work of batteries during the drill season. Thus, in a few years, we would have ample gunner and driver special reservists to mobilise the greater part of our horse and field batteries together with both artillery brigade and divisional ammunition columns.]

GERMAN BURGOMASTERS IN LONDON.

Reception in the Commons.

UNITED IN CIVILISING COLONIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

Fifty South German Burgomasters, who, are at present visiting London, were received in the Commons to-day, by Mr. Haldane, on behalf of Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Haldane, in adressing them, dwelt upon the bonds uniting Germany and Great Britain. They had, he said, co-operated in the past and he hoped they would co-operate still more in the future. He especially instanced their work of civilization in the Colonies.

ROYAL REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

Novel Feature.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Their Majesties reviewed thirty thousand troops at Aldershot yesterday. A feature of the operations was the success of the traction engines which took the place of horses in hauling artillery.

INDIAN RULERS AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 19.

H. H. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar and H. H. the Nawab of Janjira paid a special visit to Viscount Morley at the India Office yesterday.

They were introduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Curzon Wyllie.

THE DEWAN OF NEPAL.

An Inhospitable Question.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Sir William Bull, said that the cost of entertaining the Dewan of Nepal as a State guest would be borne by the British Exchequer.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE PREMIER.

Vote by the Commons.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Commons, after short sympathetic speeches by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, unanimously agreed to the motion of Mr. Asquith, to erect a monument to the late Sir Campbell-Bannerman, in Westminster Abbey.

The Dewan of Nepaul was present.

Mr. Balfour made his appearance in the House of Commons after an absence of several weeks.

THE RECENT FIGHTING AT CASA BLANCA.

French Losses.

LONDON, MAY 18.

General Damade telegraphs that three were killed and twenty-two wounded in the engagement in the Casablanca Hinterland.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

APPEAL FOR AMICABLE DISCUSSION.

Attempt at a Compromise.

IRISH OPPOSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna, moving the second reading of the Education Bill, said, it was the earnest desire of the Government to reach a settlement, and that if, after the second reading, a generally satisfactory agreement can be reached, which could be incorporated in the amendments, such amendments will, as far as is possible, be accepted. Failing an agreement, Government will proceed with the Bill as it stands.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Irish Nationalists have decided to oppose the second reading of the Education Bill.

[Many thoughtful readers of quite different schools of political opinion will be stirred by the vigorous and outspoken article which the Bishop of Manchester contributes to the "Nineteenth Century" under the title of "An Extremist's View of an Educational Compromise." The Bishop has no patience with those people who adopt the principle of trying to find out what the different parties to the conflict desire, and of giving to each part of what he has demanded. In that event he asserts that "the combatants are treated like silly children quarrelling over their toys. One is to have the rocking-horse, another the spur, and another the whip, but whether one is right or another wrong is a question not worth considering." At the same time, he reminds us:—

"The whole scheme at present before the public offends against every axiom of true educational progress. It destroys the unity of school life at its most vital point, it severs religious teaching from the life of religious communions, it imposes the cost of religious teaching which is acceptable only to a majority upon all religious communions, it breaks up the unity of the national system of education, destroys at several points the co-ordination of elementary with secondary education, and it imposes disabilities upon children and upon teachers because of the conscientious convictions of the parents. To religious instruction it cannot fail to do harm, interrupting the undenominational teaching in some schools, while it makes denominational teaching insecure, and gives it the appearance of a religious fad in all schools. Last, but not least, it brings the religious difficulty into the schools themselves, and thereby imperils the whole future of religious instruction in the schools."

Later the Bishop makes a number of suggestions as the outlines of a settlement which should not sin against the first principles of religious toleration and of educational progress, religious as well as secular.]

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC IN MOSCOW.

Hundred Cases Daily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

An epidemic of recurrent typhoid has broken out in Moscow. The hospitals are filled to overflowing and 2 000 persons are already under treatment. Seventy-five to one hundred fresh cases occurred daily.

The Municipality has asked the milititary authorities to transform the summer barracks into a hospital.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Position of Korea.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Reuter wires from Peking, that, although the timber question has been settled, other important Chino-Japanese questions are outstanding.

Japan has presented a lengthy statement on the Korean position and the ownership of Chientao.

THE LIBERAL WHIP.

A Peerage on Retirement.

LONDON, MAY 19.

It is understood that a peerage will be conferred on Sir G. Whiteley.

CANADIAN COTTON LOCKOUT.

LONDON, MAY 19.

A telegram from Ottowa states that 3,000 operatives in the Valley Field Cotton Mills have been locked out.

THE DERBY.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The latest betting on the Derby now is :—

100 to 14 against..... Norman III.
100 to 7 against..... Vamose.
25 to 1 against..... Nelson.
9 to 1 against ..... Sir Archibald.

SCRATCHING.

Aristocracy has been scratched for the Newmarket Stakes.

LONDON, May 19.

The latest betting on the Derby is :—

100 to 6 against Bachelors Lodge.
25 to 1 ,, Orphah.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The death is announced of Jacques Blumenthal, the composer of ballad music.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Bishop of Tokio's Defence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

Bishop Awdry of Tokio writes a column letter to the "Times" on the character of the Japanese in which he protests against the tendency nowadays, to depreciate the Japanese.

The Bishop thinks that the finest and most progressive type of mankind would result from the blending of East and West by intermarriage although not until their social ideals approximate pretty closely.

The whole standard of commercial instinct and honour of the Japanese, he declares, is arising fast and it is most unfair to measure the honour of the people generally by that of traders who have rushed to Yokohama and Kobe to make rapid profits.

The Japanese are fast developing commercial capacity as their success in the Bombay cotton trade proves.

The Bishop concludes :—"Englishman need to learn something of the peculiar virtues of Japan and especially of the sacrifice of individual interests to those of the nation. This spirit of unity is now arising in young China."

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

Admiral Egerton Goes to the Cape.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Rear Admiral Egerton has been appointed to command the Cape Station.

CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES AT SINGAPORE.

Landed under Police Guard.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Reuter wires from Singapore that sixty Chinese revolutionaries have arrived there on board the French steamer "Laisang."

They went from Havoi to Saigon, but the French authorities refused them permission to stay.

They then asked to be sent to Singapore where they were landed under a police guard.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

Hindu Railway Coolies Maltreated.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Lisbon papers publish details of illtreatment of natives in Sao Thome and state that the Government is sending a Commission to Banguella to investigate the alleged systematic abuses with regard to Hindu railway coolies.

RUSSIA AND INDIAN TEA.

Increased Duty to be Abolished.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Russian Ministry of Commerce has presented to the Cabinet a proposal to abrogate the increased duties on Ceylon and Indian teas from 1st September, 1908.

COCHIN STATE JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Enhanced Rates of Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 19.

The Cochin "Government Gazette" contains the proceedings of the Dewan, making provision, for the raising of the pay of officers of the Judicial Department, in the higher ranks.

The maximum salary of the Chief Judge, (Rs. 800 a month), is less than that drawn by most other Heads of departments under the Cochin Government. It is essential, says the Dewan, that the pay and position of the highest Judicial Officer of the State, should be in keeping with the dignity of their office, which should rank next to the Dewan and should also be such as to attract really capable men.

The maximum salary of the Chief Judge has accordingly been raised to Rs. 1,000 and that of Puisne Judges, from Rs. 650 to Rs. 750, per month.

Steps have been taken also to form a State Fisheries Association, with a view to improve the status of Valans—hereditary fishermen of the State—who number 8,000, and are very backward.

THE ULSOOR MURDERERS.

Three Convicts Hanged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 19.

The three convicts lately found guilty of a series of atrocious murders were hanged within the precincts of the Central Jail, Bangalore City, this morning, the appeal for mercy made to the Viceroy by one of them having signally failed. Long will the names of Bapu, Sundaraju and Nullathamby be remembered here with disgust.

DR. NIELD COOK, Civil Surgeon, Cooch Behar, formerly Health Officer at Calcutta, has been paralysed down the right side of his body. His condition is giving rise to anxiety.

THE sudden death, occurred at Sonada yesterday, of Captain N. A. W. Landquister, Commanding the Anchor Line ship "Bavadia." Captain Landquister had run up to Sonada to see Captain Allison and succumbed to heart failure.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

DESULTORY FIGHTING.

Villages Burnt and Crops Destroyed.

MORE GUN-RUNNING FROM THE GULF.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

A special telegram to the "Pioneer" dated Nahakki May 16, states:—The force started early reaching Ato Khel, the boundary between Kamalai, Halimzai and Khawezai, about 8 a.m.; thence the route lay down the valley to the corner where Khapak Pass enters Bohai Dag about 8 miles from Nahakki. There was some sniping on the way and Captain Rich, R. E., Survey Officer, was slightly bruised in the arm by a spent bullet. The men were few in number and appeared to be badly armed, Lee-Metford being conspicuous by their absence as no Lashkar could be discovered.

The work of destruction is proceeded with, crops and houses being destroyed. We had few casualties on the return march and sniping has begun at Nahakki and will also take place no doubt at Kasai where General Anderson now is. The Bohai Dag is a fertile valley of about two miles' width with rocky hills flanking on either side and the Danish Kal flows down the centre but there is no water in the nullah. Among the villages seen to-day one is said to be recently the headquarters of Hazrat Sahib.

Generals Willcocks and Anderson, with two squadrons of 21st Cavalry, four guns, No. 8 British Mountain Battery and 57th and 59th Rifles, proceeded down the Bohai Dag valley as far as the mouth of the Kharappa Pass, a portion of the 2nd Brigade, operating on the other side of the Pass. There was some sniping especially on the way back, the casualties being four men wounded and one horse killed.

The enemy were found only in small numbers. Several Khawezai villages were burnt and crops destroyed.

General Anderson's troops are staying for the night at Kasai, two miles north of Nahakki, whilst General Willcocks's have returned here where the 2nd Brigade now are.

A telegram dated Nahakki 17th May states:—Now a stage in the Mohmand operations has been reached when it is convenient to consider the political aspects of the situation. Some sharp fighting took place round the Kasat camp. The Mohmands, however, as a whole, have shown no signs yet of vigorous co-operation amongst themselves, each section appears to look after itself. The fact is that since Lalpara Khanship became obsolete. The Mohmands have had no temporal leader to give them tribal cohesion and have found themselves drawn on the one side into the British net while on the other to have been, the prey to constant Afghan intrigue. Kabul has steadily undermined the influence of Lalpara Khan and has steadily declined to agree to any demarcation of bounderies that would cut off a portion of the Mohmand country from Afghanistan. In 1897 the Indian Government practically offered to give over Khawezai and Baizai exclusive of the Mitai Musa Khel section in order to facilitate demarcation. The arrangement fell through and to-day there are no boundary pillars to show definitely where the British sphere begins and the Afghan ends Tarakzai, Kamalai, Halimzai, Gandal, Hailimzai Kandaharis, Utmanzai, Dawezai, Pindialis and Mitai, and Musa Khel have been brought more or less directly under British influence, whilst Khawezai and the remainder Baizai are in somewhat anomalous position owning two masters. Of these clans, Tarakzai is in no way implicated in the recent raids into British territory or action on 24th April. The Gandab Halizai, with the exception of a few of the wilder spirits, also kept aloof from Lashkars endeavouring to prevent the passage of fanatical contingents through the territory.

The Pindialis enrolled themselves under Hazrat Sahib's banner, but have since displayed signs of repentance. Kamalai and Halimzai are equally repentant now and Jirgahs from both Kamalai and Burhan Khel have actually arrived at camp here. As for Baizai and Khawezai they maintain as yet a stubborn spirit. Broadly speaking those that have most to lose in the way of allowances or by speedy reprisals are likely to be the first to see the hopelessness of the cause. Outlying tribes over which we have the least control are reported so far not even to be thinking of submission.

From a telegram of 17th May it appears that the total casualties yesterday in the retirement amounted to twelve, the enemy following up with great persistency and remaining in close vicinity of Kasai camp. When, therefore, piquets were sent out, they met with considerable opposition one piquet to the south of the camp being established at the cost of three casualties and after guns were turned on the enemy. Two piequets of the 22nd Punjabis to the north-west were also severely attacked, the most northerly one being reinforced at 10 o'clock, after a message for help had been received by 100 men under Major Climo of the 24th Punjabis and Lieutenants Money and Webb of the 22nd Punjabis. Reinforcements arrived safely without casualties despite a very heavy fire. Firing continued, Major Climo asking assistance to remove the wounded and for blankets owing to a pouring wet night.

At 1 a. m. 150 men, under Captain Cooke, 26th Punjabis, Captain Clifford and Lieutenant Leslie Smith, 22nd Punjabis, relieved the picquets and the wounded were brought in. No rifles apparently were lost; many dead bodies of the Mohmands were seen at night and were removed by the morning.

The total casualties in the camp and picquets last night were 18 of native troops, 15 of the British troops,—thirty-three altogether. No British officers were wounded or killed.

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—The First Brigade of General Willcocks' force was yesterday engaged in the further punishment of the Kandahari Safis. It has now returned to Rahakki. The Second Brigade is in the lower portion of the Bohai Dag. Swat and Dir remain quiet. The Sartor Fakir is reported to have started back in the direction of his home. Further enquiries made in Baner indicate that the people show no intention of giving trouble. The health of the troops continues good and cholera seems to have almost disappeared.

LATER.

The Second Brigade of General Willcocks' force have had some fighting in the Bohai Dag in which three British Officers were wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 19.

A rumour has gained ground, in the Quetta bazar, that several of the caravans, with rifles and ammunition, have evaded capture, and have succeeded in getting from the Persian Gulf into Afghanistan. It is hoped, that the British troops will succeed in preventing more guns and ammunition from being smuggled, from British territory into Afghanistan.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

Manicktola Terrorist Case.

MAHOMEDAN BOY WITH A BOMB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

In the Manicktola gang case, yesterday, applications were made for a renewal of bail on behalf of Arabindo Ghosh, Krishna Jibon Narendra Bukshi, Hem Chandra Das and Kanai Lal Dutt.

The application was rejected on the same grounds as before. Some of the accused's pleaders asked the Court, if the prisoners could be treated to food from outside and fruit, in the presence the Court Inspector; but the Magistrate refused the request.

Two men, Bijoy Rutton Sen and Motilal Bose, who were arrested a'ong with the Harrison Road Anarchists, were to-day released on bail, the Goverment Solicitor consenting.

Bistopada Sen, Printer and Publisher, of the "Bande Mataram" against whom a charge of printing seditious matter is pending, has undergone serious operations in the Medical College Hospital and his recovery is reported to be doubtful. The case against him to-day was adjourned for a fortnight.

A detective police arrested a Mahomedan boy of twelve who picked up a round hard object on the road which exploded when he went with it home, proving it to be a bomb. The boy who was employed in the mills at Howrah protests that he had nothing to do with the bomb conspirators. The boy's hand was hurt and a finger has been amputated. The police heard of the occurrence accidentally.

LATER.

The second day's enquiry into the terrorist raids opened to-day at the Alipore Police Court and so far as the accused were concerned the same unostentatious demeanour was exhibited throughout.

There was again an imposing array of pleaders and vakils for the accused, no less than eighteen being present. Before the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Norton re-tendered the sanction permitting P. C. Biswas, Inspector C. I. D. to give evidence.

The witness, on going into the box, said that he complained against all the 33 accused. Sanction, he said, was to prosecute these persons under 121 (a), 122, 123, and 124, I. P. C. These, said the witness, were an orgnised gang for waging war against and overawing Imperial and Provincial Governments with criminal force.

Inspector Frizoni was the next witness called. He was examined *de novo* by the Magistrate. The examination was principally a substantiation of witness' statements made yesterday. After tiffin a lengthy and tedious formal exhibiting of articles found was resumed. Letters addressed to Birendra Ghose and private matter in the vernacular were asked by Mr. Norton to be translated by the Government Translator in the Bengali. Manuscript notes on the Russo-Japaness war were produced at one o'clock. This procedure is still going on; hundred other articles have yet to be marked and exhibited and unless the procedure is accelerated, this will last another two days.

HON'BLE MR. BAYLEY.

Assumes Office of Lieutenant-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary to-night published here announces the taking over by the Honourable Mr. C. S. Bayley, C. S. I., of his appointment to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam during the absence of Sir Lancelot Hare on six months' leave.

TINNEVELLY RIOT CASES.

Dates of Hearing Fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 19.

The Tinnevelly Magistrate passed orders on the application of the defence to cite Mr. Ashe, Collector of the Godavery, Mr. Bracken, from Calcutta and Mr. Pragmal Liladhar, from Bombay, as defence witnesses.

His Honour observed, that considering the long distance from the Court, where witnesses reside, it would be better for the accused if they insisted on the personal attendance of the witnesses and the Magistrate ordered the defence, to deposit the expenses for obtaining their attendance, and all proper expenses decided by the Court.

The Sessions for the trial of Subramanis Siva has been fixed for the 3rd June, while Chidambaram Pillay's case comes off on the 19th.

THE SEASON IN MAHABLESHWAR.

The Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 17.

THE Mahableshwar "week" is over and done with. We have had all the annually recurring functions which inhabitants of hill stations think it incumbent on themselves to indulge in and once more we have returned to the simple life which should be the chief charm of Mahableshwar.

Through lack of entries there was no race-meeting this year, though there have been more ponies than usual up this season and no less than five teams competing in the polo tournament. *Apropos* of racing, as there is no point in "ending on the straight" during an ordinary morning canter on the race-course, I should like to suggest that the rule which holds good elsewhere for race-courses should also hold good here—namely, that riders should go round to the left on entering the track. I saw a lady nearly have a very nasty accident the other morning riding round the bend on the Panchgani side, where the trees absolutely prevent drivers of carriages from seeing anyone on the course; whereas if riders came round in the opposite direction they would be in full view of the road for some distance before reaching the crossing.

The first event of the week was a very well organized flower, fruit and vegetable show in the Reay Gardens which were gaily decorated for the occasion. It was opened by the Governor, and the band (which we should like to hear oftener) played during the afternoon. The Mahableshwar and Panchgani 'malis,' who seem to have nothing to learn from the Agricultural Department, sent in excellent collections of fruit and vegetables, a revelation to many people who persist in regarding good English vegetables as an impossibility in this country. Mrs. Barlow, whose garden is one of the sights here, won no less than fourteen prizes for her wonderful flowers but many of the exhibits had suffered from the very heavy storm of the day before. Mrs. DeSouza sent some beautiful pinks and there were some fine pansies and gardeniars from Lily Cottage. Miss Shuttleworth and Mrs. Burton won prizes for their very pretty table-decorations, but many people would have liked to give Mrs. Arthur something more than an honorable mention for her particularly tasteful arrangement of bracken and yellow ribbon. The two prizes for bunches of flowers arranged by a child went to Miss Joan Caulfeild and Miss Enid Baker.

The club has been the scene of many dinners and at least three dances, one of them quite a large one. It also came to the rescue, one chilly night, and provided shelter and entertainment for a party of moonlight picnicers when the moon obstinately refused to shine through a damp and heavy mist.

The Polo tournament was one of the most successful that has ever been held here, and in spite of the clouds of dust which frequently concealed the ball from the spectators, the games were all worth watching. It lasted for four days, on three of which Mr. Enthoven, the Government House Staff and the Governor were respectively "at home." In the first round the Government House team beat the gunners from Kirkee by ten goals to one; the Poona Gymkhana beat the 13th Hussars, who had come all the way from Secunderabad, by five goals to one. In the second round the 26th Light Cavalry beat the Government House team by four goals to two, but in the finals, in spite of some fine play on the part of Captain Popham, they were defeated by the Poona Gymkhana by three goals to one. The latter accordingly carried off the Aga Khan's cup, which was presented to them by Miss Clarke after an appropriate little speech from the Governor.

On the 13th three little plays were presented before a large and appreciative audience at the Stickey Court. The success of the evening was undoubtedly a duologue entitled "Just as well," in which Mrs. Curtis and Mr. Burton took part. Mrs. Curtis who has lately acted in Bombay and has a well-deserved reputation in Madras, showed herself a really clever and amusing actress and she was ably seconded by Mr. Burton. The dialogue was thoroughly well sustained and Mrs. Curtis was a most charming and graceful figure in the midst of the very pretty staging, and she did not make the mistake that some of the other ladies did—a common one for amateurs—that of not sufficiently realising the strength of the footlights and putting on too little "make up."

Mrs. Neill and Mr. Colville, the performers in "Only Amateurs," are worthy of a better play and the same might be said of "Creatures of Impulse" which is certainly not one of the plays on which W. S. Gilbert's reputation rests, unless the version that was performed on this occasion was a very much abbreviated and altered one. At any rate the variety turns which were introduced are, I am sure, interpolations. Mrs. Neill and Mrs. Prior and in fact the whole caste acted with a great deal of life and spirit, and the movement of the play never once flagged. Captain Neill made a distinct hit as the Sergeant, and Miss Doderet acquitted herself well as the inn-keeper, but we should have liked to have seen her in a better and more suitable part. The organisers were fortunate in finding in Mrs. Burton a really skilled scene-painter, and her blue Alsatian mountains might have been the work of a professional.

During the interval Miss Ward played selections on the piano, and it was unfortunate that a bad instrument in a bad position prevented her from being heard to full advantage, for she is a talented musician.

The Badminton tournament, for which Professor Muller kindly gave the prizes, was won by Miss Tucker and Mr. Hume, Miss Lucas and Mr. Fawcett being second. It was run in American fashion with handicaps and played off in sections. Preparations are on foot for a tennis tournament next week and the golfers seem to have endless matches on hand both amongst them and against their mysterious bogey.

The gymkhana which was announced for last Saturday was finally abandoned. After a week's dissipation one cannot wonder that there was a general disinclination to run about making a noise like an animal or to drive an unwilling "bail," and the programme was not one to attract the riding element for whom last week Mr. Fawcett got up a very successful paper-chase combined with a hidden word competition which, I hear, landed his followers many miles down the Panchgani Road.

This week seems to be chiefly devoted to children's parties, but the grown up pleasure-seekers have two functions at least to look forward to—a garden party at Government House and a cafe chantant at Four Oaks which Mrs. Branson is giving in aid of the Dufferin Hospital at Sholapur.

On Friday night there was a really delightful dance at Government House. All the guests were dancers and there was more than a sufficiency of men. The floor was good and the band, of course, excellent. Several dresses attracted attention, notably a pale blue satin, a black and white Empire dress and another dress, also of the prevailing high-waisted variety, which was made of painted chiffon. A dance is the only legitimate occasion up here for wearing long skirts and delicate fabrics, and it is be hoped that the time is not far distant when short tailor-made skirts will be the rule at all daylight functions, and muslins with dust reddened hems will be the exception. It is only in a very small glass that any woman looks well whose skirts have been trailing on the ground at Mahableshwar.

FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

It seems almost a pity that some indiscriminating writer should have considered it incumbent upon him to try and combat Captain Liston's strictures on the Health Officer's quarterly report in the columns of your evening contemporary. The remarks which fell from Captain Liston's lips at last Monday's meeting of the Corporation were made in good faith and by way of honest criticism, and were of the kind that every officer whose duty it is to submit periodical reports must expect to meet with from time to time. They merely serve as a necessary reminder that such reports should not be permitted to fall into the category of routine-returns; and the wise official in the service traditions behind him accepts the remarks in the spirit in which they are made and certainly never considers it polite or advisable to look for protection to the public press. Every one is aware that the Health Officer of Bombay has one of the most difficult tasks to perform; everyone is also aware that by reason of the poor material with which he has to work his performance cannot always be perfect, no matter how zealously he himself may labour; and this being so it seems in the highest degree foolish to resent a few criticisms adduced in good faith and designed merely to draw attention to such defects as must exist in any large organization.

Turning to Captain Liston's speech, it will be seen that he complains in the first place that the Health Officer has made no reference to any one measure of permanent utility in combating plague, except perhaps the placarding of the walls of the city with pictures of rats. It is difficult for the Health Officer to do much more in a brief quarterly report than refer in so many words to the destruction of rats, inoculation and other plague measures; but most people understand that under the comprehensive phrase "other plague measures" the Health Officer refers to such matters as the persuasion of the masses to clean up the corridors and stairs or to relinquish keeping animals in their dwelling-houses. The results of such work are certainly not very apparent; but the work does proceed all the same and no one, who knows anything about the people, blames the Health Department for considerable delay in getting such simple measures of house hold sanitation adopted. For measures like these, to which Captain Liston referred, will never be universally adopted at the command or on the advice of Deputy Health Officers and Inspectors. They depend almost wholly upon education; until the bulk of the lower classes are educated, the efforts of the Health Department cannot but appear to be fruitless or spasmodic. Then again it is hardly fair to blame the Health Department entirely for the hitherto meagre success of inoculation. With the remembrance of the Mulkowal disaster fresh in their minds and with the advice of a considerable number of educated persons who cannot appreciate the value of this means of plague-prevention sounding in their ears, it is obvious that the masses will not get themselves inoculated except under compulsion, which cannot be resorted to either by the Health Officer or by Government. Lastly Captain Liston would probably not have blamed Dr. Turner for omitting to suggest remedies for the unristricted influx of Mecca pilgrims, had he been conversant with the correspondence of the Municipal Commissioner's office during the last five years. I understand it to be a fact that prior to the pilgrim season every year Dr. Turner has written in, asking that some measures may be taken either by Government or the Corporation to prevent the unrestricted peregrinations of diseased pilgrims through the more crowded parts of the city. It is only now that the subject is being seriously discussed and that efforts are being made to ensure proper accommodation for persons proceeding to or returning from the Haj.

Captain Liston's example of a successful rat-killing campaign at Worli village scarcely applies with any force to the larger portion of the city proper, where rats are far more numerous. For Worli village on its narrow tongue of sea-girt land is practically shut off or can be shut off from communication with other inhabited areas and is occupied by people belonging to approximately one class. There are no grain godowns in Worli, there are no people in it with a fundamental religious objection to taking the life of rats. Had the Plague Commission carried out their operations in B. Ward instead of Worli village, they would have had little more success, if any, than the Health Department now acquire in their periodical campaigns. I observe that a well-known municipal Councillor has been advocating in the columns of a contemporary an enormous compaign against rats on the lines suggested by the Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory and suggests that a Deputy Commissioner should be appointed to control the huge army of 20,000 men to be employed in the struggle. I must confess that I am extremely sceptical as to the results of such an enormous expenditure of money and energy and regard the picture of a Deputy Commissioner masquerading as the Pied Piper of Hamelin as original but Utopian. If some suitable poison, capable of injection into the body of a rat and warranted to so cause an infectious and contagious decease, could be discovered by scientific experts, it might in the end prove far more efficacious for the extirpation of the rodents than massed ranks of sweepers and bigaris with trolleys full of traps. Captain Liston's strictures upon the Health Officer's report really amount in fact to criticism of the manner in which the report is written and compiled, and cannot be taken as evidence that Health Department have actually omitted to take any of the steps enumerated in his speech. The obvious answer is that an Executive Officer may be a zealous worker and may have taken every precaution that can be carried out with the means at his disposal but he may at the same time lack literary skill and be quite unable to submit a comprehensive and readable report upon his own work. The latter failing does not absolutely negative his value as an executive officer.

LORD LAMINGTON'S ADDRESS.

There are many interesting points in Lord Lamington's paper on Bombay read before the Royal Society of Arts last month. His Lordship first alluded to the dense pall of smoke which so often clouds the beauty of the Bombay landscape and remarked that smoke consumption appliances are now being adopted. It is to be feared that the latter appliances are not namely so ubiquitous as they ought to be. One or two mills, blessed with a progressive management, have adopted them, but the majority of Bombay's factory-chimneys still pollute the air with unrestricted volumes of smoke. The Municipality are empowered to prosecute managers or others for causing a nuisance in this manner; but the preliminary investigation necessary to satisfy the demands of the law are so troublesome that few cases can be carried to a successful termination. It is hopeless to expect a department, which has already its full complement of work, to be continually on the watch at this or that mill throughout a period of two months taking photographs of the smoke clouds from the chimney. And yet without evidence of this nature, it is by no means easy to secure a conviction. His Lordship made a pleasant reference to our

aboriginal inhabitants, the Kolis, in connection with the work carried out by the City Improvement Trust. He was possibly thinking of the old story, still told by the Kolis of the meeting between a former Governor and the Koli Patel of that day, which ended in the Patel's house being roofed in with copper plates. There has always been a kind of special connection between the Mandvi Kolis and the King's highest representative on the island. Lord Lamington has apparently a rooted objection to any official body undertaking building schemes, and from the examples which he quoted he would appear to be correct in his view. But although in Bombay it may not be desirable or economical for a public body to build chawls or bungalows for various classes, it is desirable that they should set an example by carrying out schemes for the housing of their own employés; and there is little doubt that any scheme of improvement and building undertaken by Government or bodies like the Port Trust for the benefit of their own employés would serve as a very useful inducement to private bodies to follow their example.

Lord Lamington also referred to a scheme for the reclamation of the foreshore of Back Bay, which in his opinion should be reserved solely for a recreation ground and carriage-drive. This scheme must in my opinion be eventually executed, and might well form part of a larger scheme for the reclamation of the whole of the western foreshore of the Island. The problem of housing the upper classes is almost as pressing as that of housing the lower classes, and the area obviously best suited to the requirements and style of living of the upper classes is the western foreshore from Colaba-Point to the Bandora Causeway. If after the Love Grove outfall had been rendered innocuous by removal or scientific treatment, the whole long stretch of foreshore were reclaimed to a sufficient extent to permit of a broad carriage-drive and walk and two lines of bungalows, there would be ample accommodation for the upper classes for many years to come and no necessity whatever to build over the reclaimed portion of Back Bay in such a way as to exclude the westerly breeze from the Fort.

THE "HIND SWARAJYA."

Last Tuesday I drew attention to the very undesirable tone of a vernacular paper styled the "Indian Home-Ruler." Two days later one learned from the daily journals that the Editor was to be persecuted for articles written in April last. I little supposed at the time I wrote my notes, that retribution was so closely dogging the gentleman in question. But judging by the articles in the May issue, to which I referred, I cannot think that the action taken against him is otherwise than extremely salutary.

BEAUTIFUL MATHERAN.

A Pleasant Function.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 18.

Nearly the whole station assembled at Olympia on Saturday evening to witness the annual sports of the Scottish Orphanage for which liberal subscriptions had been raised among visitors and residents—especially Parsis—by the kind exertions of Mr. Jamshedji Mehta, Proprieter of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," who is always to the front when any good work is afoot. There must have been at least two thousand people present, who greatly enjoyed themselves. Two grand Pipers (one much decorated) from the "Royal Scots" are playing a pibroch of welcome as they strut up and down with that swinging swagger that so delights us! The lads are ranged in line at the starting post; off they go, and a capital race ensues. (Of the young ladies we may not—dare not—write, lest their pretty little heads should be turned.) We see the lads better in detail as they are marshalled for the High Jump. What fine, well set up healthy-looking lads they are! and they leap and approach their leaps quite according to the latest form of Lillie Bridge—with a preliminary hop, a rush sideways at the bar, and a deft flinging over of the legs! Really they leapt to a very creditable height for callow lads to attain to. We will not follow them (or the girls) in the other sports of picking up stone, racing competition, racing in a sack, and so forth; nor have we space to describe the duties of the little Aryan orphans and the Gymkhana tennis boys. We must rather devote our concluding words to encomiums on those who preside over this admirable institution at Matheran. Who but a Scotchman or North Country man could turn out such a concatenation of lads and lasses, so happy, so intelligent and so well disciplined? It is, in verity, a gift God-given. And for Mr. and Mrs. Anderson who preside over the merry mob and lovingly look after them—what can we say too much in praise? They are the very beau-ideal of preceptors—firm, resolute, and kindly. They could not lose their tempers if they tried, and they must often have their patience sorely tried—be sure! Ma' conscience! how well they "did us" in the creature comfort line? Trust a Scot for a breakfast or High tea! And ma' wurrd what "Mountain Dew" whatever! As we hobble up to the well-spread buffet we foregather with the "mon frae Peebles—auld Peebles, ye ken! Serjeant Fowes—and drink a dochan doreh wi' him after many clavers. And so we parted, shouting in chorus with the "Peeps" "Scotland for effer!"—God bless Her!

THE PAY OF POLICEMEN.

Increasing the Strength of the Force.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

Orders have been issued by the Government of Bombay directing that, with effect from the 1st April,—

(*a*) the minimum pay of Constables throughout the Presidency and on the Railways should be increased to Rs. 9;

(*b*) the pay of each grade of unarmed Constables and all third grade armed Head Constables in Sind should be raised by Rs. 2;

(*c*) all Head Constables and Constables, armed and unarmed, serving in Karachi, should receive a local allowance of two rupees each;

(*d*) the minimum pay of Constables of the Bombay City Police should be Rs. 14, subject to the condition laid down in the Government of India's telegram of the 23rd March, 1908; and

(*e*) the pay of the three grades of Havaldars in the Bombay City Police should be raised to Rs. 20, Rs. 24 and Rs. 28.

The following increases in the strength of the Police in Sind have also been sanctioned provisionally, pending the introduction of the complete reorganization schemes:—In Karachi, 4 Head Constables and 100 Constables of the unarmed branch and 5 Head Constables and 38 Constables of the armed branch; in the Sukkur District, for the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur, and Rohri, 10 Head Constables and 36 Constables; and in the Larkana District 24 Head Constables and 54 Constables. The Government of India have approved provisionally of a total increase of the Police for the whole Presidency, including Sind, up to the number of 2,344 Head Constables and 18,128 Constables; and steps are being taken to bring the strength of the force up to this limit.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

H. E. the Viceroy sent the following famine telegram to the Secretary of State, yesterday:—Some rain fell during the week, in every Province; it was moderately heavy in parts of North Western and North Eastern India, and has benefited the standing crops and facilitated the preparation of lands for the autumn crops.

In that area, the general position is little changed; but in the Central Provinces there has been a considerable increase in the number of weavers requiring relief, while in the United Provinces there has been a decrease of 30,000 in the total numbers on relief.

In the latter Provinces, arrangements for the provision of small works in the neighbourhood of villages, to take the place of large public works, on which the bulk of the famine stricken are now employed, are progressing steadily.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief is as follows:—In Bengal 40,000; in the United Provinces 1,170,000; in the Punjab 2,000; in the Central Provinces 30,000, in Bombay 10,000; in Central India 141,000. Total 1,393,000.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Major C. A. Roos-male-Cocq, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major W. E. Banbury, or until further orders. Dated 30th April.

93rd Burma Infantry.—Major S. R. Stevens, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major M. R. Hurly, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Radcliff, or until further orders. Dated 20th April.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Major H. Lowther, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain S. H. E. Nicholas, 4th and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel F. V. Whittall, or until further orders. Dated 6th May.

121st Pioneers.—Major C. G. Carnegy. 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major C. R. Kauntze, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Foster, or until further orders. Dated 29th April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

Lieutenant Tucker, 52nd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Indian Army and posted to the 98th Infantry.

The following Royal Artillery Officers embark for India, on the dates stated:—

Lieutenant Gregson, 76th Battery, on the 15th May.

Lieutenant Burne, 4th Battery, and Lieutenant Arthur, 69th Battery, on the 5th June.

An exchange has been sanctioned, between Major Tighe, 77th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Fyzabad and Major Sheppard, 21st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Birmingham.

Captain Heseltine, 6th Dragoon Guards is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras.

Major Bridges, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma Division, is granted 8 months' leave to England.

Colonel H. F. S. Ramsden, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the 13th April.

THE PARSI ADDRA FESTIVAL.

Celebration at Mahableshwar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 19.

A large and distinguished gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen attended the annual Addra Jashan ceremony this evening at Shapoor Hall, performed by the new High Priest of the Deccan, Dastoor Kekobad of Poona, who also delivered an interesting discourse on philanthrophy. The Dastoor Jamshed, cousin of the High Priest, assisted in the ceremony. Arvad Jivanji Mody delivered a speech suited to the occasion, thanking the kind host Mr. Shapoorji Edulji Chenoi for his annual hospitality, and regretting the sad absence of the late Dastoor Hoshang. The whole function terminated after partaking of refreshments.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 19th May 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
Teheran ...	19	2		0	59
Suez	19	2	30 p. m.	0	29

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on land line system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassorah (18-5-08).

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUETTA RACES.

Opening Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 18.

The opening day of Quetta Spring races was all that could be desired in the way of good racing and pleasant weather. The races were watched with the keenest interest by all the spectators. The fashionable dresses of the ladies and racing colours worn by riders gave an Ascot-like brightness to the scene. The Officers of the 7th Hariana Lancers were "At Home" and the Pipers of the 126th Baluchis played at intervals. Details:—

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs—the Novice Plate:—

Capt. Hesketh's Glendale II 9st 10lbs ...Colonel O'Donnell 1
Sir H. MacMahon's Vesta, 11st 6lbs .....Major England 2
Mr O'Hara's Challenger 10st 5lbs.....Owner 3
Also ran.—Cumrew 12st 4lbs, Bantam III 12st 11b.

Betting—2 1-2 to 1 against Glendale II, fives Vesta, threes Challenger; fours Cumrew, 2 to 1 on Bantam III.

Bantam was a hot favourite but ran badly. Won by one length; short head between 3nd and 3rd. Time—53 4-5secs.

SECOND RACE.—six furlongs, the Samungli Stones:—

Major Davis' Gendaroe 10st. 4lbs .....Mr. O'Hara 1
Major Shearman's Akolia 11st. 12lbs..... Capt. Ashburner 2
Capt. Ready's Aletis 10st. 12lbs...Capt. Harrowes. 3
Also ran—Rivalry 11st. 5lbs. Tigris 11st. Muscana 6st. 9lbs.

Betting—Twos Gendaroe, 6 to 4 Akolia, Aletis, threes Tigris and Muscana, tens Rivalry.

Won by a lengths four length between 2nd and 3rd. Time,—1 min 25 secs.

THIRD RACE.—about 2 miles—the Takatu Chase:—

Mr Harvey Kelly's Ian 10st. 11lbs Mr McCudden 1
Capt Corlettt's Bide-a-uce, 11st 3lbs Capt Hallowes 2
Mr Underwood's Mahratta, 11st. ..... Owner 3
Also ran—Saracen 9st 10lbs.

Betting—1½ to 1 Ian, evens Bide-a-uce, twos Mahratta,, threes Saracen.

A good race Mr. MacCudden riding a good finish won by three quarters of a length; nose between 2nd and 3rd. Time—4 mins 55 1/5 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, the Arab Novice Stakes:—

Capt Elgee's Grey Wolf 9st 5lbs ...Mr McCudden 1
Mr. Bethell's No Trumps 11st 11b.Capt Harkness 2
Mr. Sanday's Viking 10st .....Owner 3
Also Ran Parthiv 11st 1lb, Peacock 10st 12lbs, Khan Bahadur 10st 9lbs, Kildare 10st 9lbs, Salvador 10st 6lbs, Goodfellow 10st.

Betting—3 to 1 Grey Wolf, and No Trump fours Viking, sixes Parthiv, threes on Peacock Kildare, Goodfellow and Khan Bahadur and evens on Savador.

Won by one length, one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 30secs.

FIFTH RACE.—One Mile Hunt, a flat race:—

Col Baileau's Godiva 11st 7lbs.... Mr Underwood 1
Capt Hislop's Dazzle 13st 2lbs, ...Mr Ryan 2
Mr Graham's Dudds 12st 13lbs, Colonel O'Donnell 3
Also ran.—La Gloria 12st 2lbs, Rocketter 12st 2lbs, and Musketry 10st 13lbs.

Betting:—Evens Godiva, twos Dazzle, threes Dudds, fives La Gloria and Rocetter, twos on Musketry.

Won by a neck; three lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—2 mins.

SIXTH RACE.—6 furlongs, the Horse Trials:—

Mr Lever's Bill Squires 10st 3lbs, ...Mr O'Hara 1
Captain Thurnell's Lucy Glitters 10st 3lbs Captain Taylor 2
Also Ran.—Dawn, 11st 6lbs; Black Snake, 10st 10lbs; Bay Middleton, 10st 6lbs; Rufus, 11st 1lb; Altrusst, 10st 8lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Bill Squires, 6 to 1 against Lucy Glitters, 4 to 1 against Tatters, 3 to 1 against Dawn and Altrusst, 6 to 1 the remainder.

Won by two and a half lengths, half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 25 2-5secs.

SEVENTH RACE: 5 furlongs, the Balali Plate:—

Mr Graham's Achievement 11st 2lbs..... Colonel O'Donnell 1
Mr O'Hara's Ariadne, 10st 13lbs.....Owner 2
Captain Plideauxe' Burtam 10st 8lbs Mr. Underwood. 3
Also ran.—Ryegrass 11st 0lb, Jenny Lind 10st 13lbs.

Betting—1 1-2 to 1 Achievement, 6 to 4 Ariadne, twos Burtam, threes Jenny Lind, sixes Ryegrass.

Won by half a length, three lengths separating second and third. Time—1 min. 8 4-5 secs.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of the telegrams remaining undelivered at the Bombay Central Office.

From Allahahad Katra to Bhaggan, care of Ishag sheth firm Siory; from Karachi to Odhuojee Rugnath, Bhindi Bazar, Kudwari Mala, 2 Stairs; from Bangalore City to T Clough; from Vengula to Dalaji Sitaram Gayady, Kalbadevi; from Ghazipar to Miss Lorbur Thos Cook and Son, from Madras Vevery to Udiavar Sabro; from Mapnew to Datta Tally care of Mapijee Dalal, Lakri Bunder; from Ludhiana to Abdullah Noribaj Bhinde Bazar, Kalaiwala Chal; from Anjar to Arjan Karmandasjee; from Quetta, to Rowe, Fort; from Rangoon to Ablak, Pydhonie; from Mangalore to Ahmadbinbava, care of Jangtishett Junogodi; from Sanquelim to Damodhora Nanueca Sircat, care of Pungy Romhomeschond, thikana Munbadevie—addressees unknown.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Tot l Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,300	1,400	40	4,640
Or per mile of Railway..	23	10	..	33
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	39,549	47,793	925	88,266
Total for 17 weeks	42,749	49,192	965	92,906
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	..	..	..	..
Total to corspg date do.	..	..	..	..

A Boy who fell into the river at Stamford was rescued by Mr. Alfred Tebbutt, a retired farmer. Safely on the river bank, the lad began to cry, when his rescuer said, "You have nothing to cry for now." "I've lost my cap," was the sobbing reply, whereupon Mr. Tebbutt again jumped into the water, swam after the cap, and returned it to its owner amid the cheers of a large crowd.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SCIENCE IN INDIAN COLLEGES.

The "Indu Prakash":—Inoculation is not the only subject that is being seriously grappled with by Sir George Clarke. The study of science in the College of this Presidency is also receiving his earnest attention. It will be remembered that in 1906, the Syndicate of the local University appointed a Committee to visit the different Colleges and to report on the deficiencies in their courses of study &c. That Committee found that the facilities for instruction in chemistry, physics, and biology fell short of the necessary standard. The wants of two classes of students have to be attended to. The one class of students is of those making science their special subject, with the object of taking a degree in it and making it their life-work, so to say. The other is that of those taking a more elementary course, in order to qualify themselves for a degree in Arts, or for admission to the medical profession. Considering the matter from these standpoints Sir George's Government has come to certain conclusions and these it has formally placed before the Senate for consideration. That will, we doubt not, be done with equal earnestness. In regard to the other important point, viz., the cancentration of higher science teaching at Poona, many would, we venture to think, like to see the necessary arrangements made also in this city. It will be inconvenient for the growing number of the local students to go to Poona for study. It is urged that the equipment and maintenance of a fully equipped science institution in Bombay is a very expensive affair. We do not deny this, but the public would have liked to know the approximate amount that would be required for equipping separate institutions for this city and Poona. The existing science departments of the Government Colleges are admittedly unsatisfactory. But whose fault is that? Steps have already been, we are told, taken to secure full staff of a highly qualified Professors and to equip the Poona Science College in the most approved manner. It, is expected that that College, when in full working order, will not only afford facilities hitherto unattainable in this presidency, but will also provide instructors duly qualified to teach science in local institutions. All this, we do not deny. But we say, again, that the public would have been glad if Government had taken it into its confidence in regard to the details of the financial side.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar":—The investigations of the Bengal Police for a full fortnight have led to few disclosures worth mentioning. What little light has been shed on the conspiracy is due to gratuitous confessions from criminals in custody. For further revelations the Police is driven to desperate measures which do not redound to their credit for detective proficiency. The one thing which the anarchist plot has brought in greater prominent relief than another, is the hopeless inefficiency of the Bengal Police, and the first bill which is brought on the anvil of the Viceroy's Legislative Council next season should be to recast and overhaul it in every branch and department. Sedition in the press and on the platform would offer sufficient materials for the next bill, and any measure which is calculated to effectually suppress criminal excesses in journalists and speakers would be welcome amidst the present sensation and alarm. The reticense of out political associations and leaders who go hat in hand to Government for large measures of liberty and progress is a very sad commentary on their sentiments of loyalty and patriotism. When all India is convulsed with horror at the terrible disclosures that have been made, the leaders who plume themselves on their moderate political creed have not stirred one little finger to organize protest meetings against the new and dangerous phase which politics have acquired in the hands of nationalist leaders. They expect Government to protect them in Congresses and Conferences against personal violence from their extremist adversaries, they hold their political meetings under police escort, and yet lack the courage of their convictions to meet a common foe, as the Anarchist undoubtedly is to their Government and to their country.

If anarchism comes to stay in the country, the bombs that are now hurled against Britishers in India would come right down in the midst of their Congresses when President and delegates are fulminating their Anti-British corybantics under the esconce of armed police. This grim aspect of the question has obviously been lost upon Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, otherwise he would not have blurted out such arrant nonsense as Reuter has put in his mouth. There is a wide gulf that divides Mr Dutt's proclaimed views on self-government for India and the nationalists' ideals of Swaraji. If anarchist crime should spread with the retardation of the Nationalists' ambition for home-rule, the bombs would be a peril alike for Dutt's followers as for British officials and anti-home rule propagandists. There can be no extenuation on ethical or political principles of criminality, what if its ulterior aim be national progress and emancipation. If Mr. Dutt's utterances have been faithfully reported, their effect would be very detrimental upon the mind of young India. Seditious and inflammatory preaching and incitement, covert and open, to unconstitutional agitation have worked enough mischief in India. If Mr. Dutt and his colleague had set upon their political mission in England with a virulent attack on the recent revelations, its effect would have been far-reached both in England and in this country. The words which are ascribed to him would not impress British statesmen at home with the moderation of the views of his party, and they would think twice before they pin their faith on the loyal pledges of the moderates for everlasting allegiance to British rule in India.

The "Gujerati":—Reuter has thought it important to wire from London what every Indian confidently expected that the authorities in India and at home are giving their close attention to the recent development of violence in Bengal. But the further announcement is not a little significant. The authorities, we are told, are neither alarmed nor surprised, since they had foreseen such developments of violence as an outcome of the tone and attitude assumed by certain agitators. This is somewhat an extraordinary confession to make. But it is quite in accord with the spirit of confidence displayed by the Hon. Mr. Baker and the Hon. Mr. Adamson during the debate on the Seditions Meetings Bill that they were not afraid of driving sedition under ground. What is really gratifying to learn is that the anarchist conspiracy in Bengal will in no way be allowed to affect the position of the Imperial Government in reference to constitutional reforms nor deter them from considering the merits of the introduction of Advisory and the enlargement of Legislative Councils. This is as it should be. Anglo-Indians have views of their own regarding the doings of Nihilists and Anarchists in Russia and Portugal and the conditions which breed them, happily not on the English soil but on the continent, and the moral that is to be deduced from them. We do not know how far they are prepared to place themselves in a similar frame of mind in estimating the present situation in India and the underlying causes. Whatever that may be, it is, as we have said, satisfactory to know that the Government will not swerve from the path of progress and abandon the proposals of reform that are now being considered by them. That is the only statesmanlike course they ought to adopt regardless of temporary outbursts of political insanity.

THE AMIR'S EXPLANATION.

The "Praja Bandhu":—His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, in response to the demand made by the Government of India, has during this week submitted his explanation "re" the joining of some of his subjects with and assisting the Mohmand tribesmen now in arms against the British. In his reply the Amir has practically denied all knowledge of his subjects having assisted the insurgents as against the British—his friend and ally but now that his attention has been drawn to it he has issued stringent orders prohibiting his subjects from joining and assisting the men of any of the frontier tribes, and has also recalled those who have already done so. This explanation is no doubt satisfactory, although it may not appear in that light to some of the rabid Anglo-Indian journalists in this country who have during the last few days written a lot of sheer nonsense with a view to embitter the feelings between these two friendly powers. It is quite obvious that but for the balance of mind preserved by the authorities in this country as well as in England the Government of India would have by this time been busy engaged in a bloody war with the armed forces of His Majesty of Afganistan. But now that a satisfactory explanation has come forth from the Amir, it is not too hope that no heed will be paid by our rulers to the sinister advice of some Anglo-Indian writers, and that as a result thereof the pleasant relations that haxe all along subsisted between the Government of India and the Ruler of Afghanistan will not be at all disturbed. The people of India heartily detest such wars, for they mean enhanced taxation consequent upon the larger military expenditure, which as it is is as heavy as it can possibly be especially for a country like ours where nearly four-fifths of the population depend upon agriculture for their maintenance. With the exception of a few manufacturing and trade centres, which however can be counted upon one's fingers ends, the masses inhabiting this vast continent are anything but merged in deep poverty, and are therefore wholly unable to bear the slightest burden in the shape of enhanced taxation, which contingency has for the time being at any rate been happily averted thanks to the sagacity and far-sightedness of those at the helm of affairs in India.

CAPTAIN LISTON ON THE BOMBAY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The "Rast Goftar":—Captain Liston's slashing comments on the Bombay Health Officer's report in the Council Hall of the Corporation afford serious food for reflection. Plague has been with us for over a decade, and we are now apt to treat it as a disease, decreed to remain in the city, to recur year after year in the fulness of its vigour. As such, Captain. Liston has done us a signal service by rousing our somnolent civic fathers to a timely sense of their responsibilities. We cannot be too grateful to him for the blunt, but spirited manner in which he has inveighed against the work of the Municipality, and we hope that his comments would put greater verve and vigour in its Health department. Plague and fever have worked up the mortality returns to an appalling figure. The neighbourhood of Frere Road, for example, is infected with a most virulent type or malarial fever, and the residents have appealed over and over again for relief, but practically nothing has been done to grapple with the scourge. The Corpoartion badly wants a few more members of Cap. Liston's type to whip the departmental nags to a nimble trot. The death-rate in the city has risen to the abnormal figure of about 46, per thousand, and when we compare it with the rate of mortality in the civilized cities of the West, we have good reason, as Cap. Liston put it, to be ashamed of ourselves. The hideous rate of mortality amongst children and infants is due to diarrhœa, a disease which can be controlled to a certain extent by a strict supervision from the Municipality on the city's supply of milk. Abyssmal ignorance of the natives and their total disregard of the laws of sanitation are, in all conscience, the primary cause for the unconsciounably high mortality which obtains against infants. It cannot, however, be gainsaid that the death toll in their ease is augmented by the foul supply of milk from the 'gowlis,' and there is no systematic and vigilant supervision of stables and of the milch cattle. The city has spent through city has spent through its Municipality during the last twelve years of plague, some lakhs of rupees; but if the epidemic has been steadily on the decline, we must look in other directions than in the efforts of the Municipality for this decrease. Timely evacuations of plague smitten houses by their inmates and the operations of the City Improvement Trust have been contributory causes of this slow improvement in the health of the city. Both the Corporation and the Municipality have paid an insignificant share in the efforts to control the ravages of plague. The Corporation has never tendered that whole hearted support and sympathy towards popularisation of inoculation which the city may legitimately expect from its members, who claim to guide the civic destinies of the town.

PILLS FOR PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I agree with Mr. Joseph Baptista in advocating a vigorous campaign against rats, since the rat-flea is the chief factor in the transmission of the disease from rodent to men. But there are other factors which deserve consideration.

Colonel W. G. King, in the report on the Sanitary Administration of Burma for 1906, urges the possibility of the intestinal canal of man playing a part in the transmission of the malady. He draws attention also to the possible role of the fly, particularly in pneumonic cases, and also to that of dust as a means of infection.

It is very difficult to avoid these possible causes, or get rid of them. It may be that when the resisting power of man is increased, the above factors will not have any effect on him. The question as to how resisting power is to be increased, may be solved by making experiments. In the meantime, experience gained elsewhere may be taken advantage of. The city of Baroda is perfectly free from plague this year, though Ahmedabad suffered much from it. The rate of mortality from all causes per 1000 of the population is low at the former place. It was 19·1 during the week ending on 9th of this month, whereas during the week ended on 12th idem it was 48·12 at Bombay. The water supply of Baroda is daily disinfected with permanganate of potash all the year round. Provision is made for selling plague-preventing pills (each containing quinine grs. 2, ipecacuanha gr. 1/4, camphor gr. ¼, and carbolic acid min. 1/4) at one-fourth the cost price, i.e., at 40 pills per anna. They are given gratis to the poor. Possibly these two measures, together with great sanitary improvements that have been effected, contribute towards the above good result. Dr. W. C. Hossack, special Health Officer, Calcutta, holds that there is no panacea for plague. The measures in question are feasible irrespective of season, and not costly. Further, people would not object to them at all. I would, therefore, beg to suggest that they may be tried by the Bombay Municipality in addition to inoculation, destruction of rats, and evacuation, because it is advisable to have recourse to all the measures that have been found to be beneficial. Some men may prefer one measure to another. Jains would not like destruction of rats, but would willingly use the pills, one or two per day, one at a time. Some people live in tents and temporary huts, but will not be able to continue to do so when the rainy season begins. They would have no objection to the use of the pills.—Yours, etc.,

SUGGESTION.

THE HUMOUR OF HECKLING.

William Caird writes in the "Daily Mail":—

For his pawky humour and ready wit the Scot, whether at home or abroad, has a reputation all his own. But it is when he is "heckling," which is the Scottish term for cross-questioning, a candidate for parliamentary or municipal honours that he shines as a humourist, and when the mother "wat" comes readiest to his lips.

The Scottish "heckler" dearly loves an opportunity for putting the candidate "through the mill" as he calls the process of interrogation, and the village politicans of Kincardineshire, where the by-election is now in full swing, are seizing on the chance of firing off questions which have done yoeman service in many former contests.

There are different sorts of "hecklers" but they are all animated by the same desire—to "corner" the candidate, if possible. There is the man who submits his questions on paper and patiently waits to have them answered, and there is the man who prefers to put them categorically and in as defiant a tone as he can command. Then there is the man who has a pet subject regarding which he puts a question on every available occasion, and the nature of which is known to everybody, so often has it been repeated. There is the Socialist, who is an inveterate "heckler" and, lastly, there is the man who always tries to put questions but cannot make himself understood. He is regarded as a bore and is treated as such. But the man who is a good "heckler" and humorist besides is always sure to get a hearing.

"C. B. S." CANNINESS.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was an adept at handling the "heckler" in the Stirling Burghs, which he represented for so many years. As a rule, the ex-Premier, with his good-humoured repartee, scored over the man who tried to "pot" him and needless to say Sir Henry never answered any question incautiously.

"Would you 'mislippen' your constituency if appointed to office?" was a question which was put to him on one occasion when there was a prospect of a new Government being formed. Assuming that the inquisitive elector desired to know if he was likely to be Under Secretary for War, Sir Henry slyly answered: "It will depend first of all upon the constituencies of the country whether they return a political majority, and then upon Her Majesty the Queen whether she will ask Liberal leaders to form a Government, then upon the Liberal leaders whether they will consider me worthy of being taken into the Government, and then upon myself whether I will consider it worth my while to go in."

No Member of Parliament ever faced the Scottish heckler, with so much equanimity as did Mr. Bryce (now the British Ambassador at Washington) when he was representative for South Aberdeen. He was equal to every assault; no matter whether it was a frontal attack or a flank movement, he was always ready with the soft answer which turned away wrath, with the reply which was no answer to the questioner, or with the sally which covered his interrogator with confusion. A former Speaker of the House of Commons once described Mr. Bryce as a walking encyclopædia, and that epigram was never so well illustrated as when he was under the fire of the northern heckler. He always knew a great deal more than the man who had temerity to put a "poser" to him. The Socialists were especially fond of harrying Mr. Bryce on social and economic problems. He was never discomfited, and they were never satisfied, except perhaps once. On that occasion a self-possessed youth of the red-tie order seriously and pointedly put this question: "Is Maister Bryce—in favour—o'the abolution—of poverty?" Mr. Bryce was quickly on his feet, and with a gesture as if he had been paying homage to the King, he solemnly but laconically answered. "Yes." The audience roared, and Mr. Bryce sat down beaming.

STORIES OF TWO KNIGHTS.

Two capital electioneering stories are told of Sir Thomas Sutherland, the chairman of the P. and O. Company, and Sir Donald Currie, head of the Union-Castle Line, both of whom happened to be candidates at different times for the representation of Greenock.

At one of Sir Thomas Sutherland's meetings a "heckler" broke in with the startling inquiry, "How's the mistress and the baby?" Sir Thomas eyed his inquirer for a moment and then turned the laugh by saying, "If I did not know that you were conscientiously opposed to hereditary legislation I should say the future M. P. for Greenock and his mother are doing remarkable well."

It was in the Clydeside town, too that some humorous incidents occurred during the campaign in which Sir Donald Currie was engaged. At one meeting he was asked by a "heckler," who, of course, belonged to the "other party;" "Is it the case, Mr. Currie that your father at one time was only a barber in the town?" "Yes," replied the candidate, unhesitatingly, "it is quite true, but if your father had been a barber you would still have been a barber!"

At a Glasgow meeting at the last general election questions were invited by the chairman, whereupon an elector convulsed the audience by shouting Wait a wee; they are coming up in a lorry!" And this recalls to mind that Sir John Rigby when he was contesting Forfarshire, always preferred to have questions put "in bulk." Thus the "heckler" who had a series of queries to launch at the candidate put them one by one and then they were answered by Sir John in this way.

"No. 1.—No.

"No. 2.—Yes.

"No. 3.—I cannot say, because I have not seen the Bill.

"No. 4.—Certainly not.

"No. 5.—I will look into the matter.

"No. 6.—Am I a teetotaller?"

"Do I look like it?" Sir John would ejaculate, slapping his expansive chest with his hand to emphasise the fact that he was no milk-and-water politician!

AN ADROIT CANDIDATE.

Of the funny "heckler" there is no end of amusing anecdotes, and the following are some examples of his humour, played on parliamentary candidates: "If returned to Parliament would you be in favour of fortnightly pays once a week?" "Would you shut public-houses on Saturday between twelve and four, so that workmen could get home with their pay?" "Would you see" Mr. Scott-Dickson was once asked, "that the Clyde Football Club get a bye in the first round of the Cup?" "If returned to Parliament would you allow the Militia a week's shooting on your estate?" was the question another candidate was asked to answer but the reply was given by an elector, who shouted: "If you let the Militia in there'll be nae estate left."

Another "heckler" insisted on getting a direct "yes" or "no" to his question, and the candidate promised to answer as desired on condition that "yes" or "no" was given to a question he wished to put to his interrogator. "All right," said the "heckler," "Well," said the candidate, "have you stopped beating your wife?" The man gasped in confusion, and the meeting cheered with delight at candidate's adroitness.

One of the funiest questions ever asked a candidate was that put to Mr. Seymour Keay when he was contesting Elginshire: "is the candidate," gravely asked a bucolic elector, "in favour of a Bill for the working man?"

"HECKLING" BY DEPUTY.

It would be no surprise were some humourist in Kincardineshire to ask the candidates who are now touring the constituency whether they are in favour of removing the Grampians, which cover an area in the county of over 80,000 acres, and which would then be available as arable land! At one of his meetings the other day the Unionist candidate was asked by an elector, who was evidently getting tired through the tedium of "heckling," if he was "in favour of a "nip" (a small measure of whisky), and Mr. Gammell promptly answered, "Yes; every time, I could do one now."

But the by-election in Kincardineshire has been responsible for an innovation in the "heckling" of parliamentary candidates. At a meeting addressed by the Liberal candidate (Captain Murray,) a young lad put a series of questions, some of which were very involved, while others were quite unintelligible. The audience became impatient and at last someone shouted, "is he an elector? I am an elector," exclaimed an individual in a front seat, "he is my son, and is speaking on my behalf as my representative!"

The meeting was convulsed with laughter, and Captain Murray greatly enjoyed the joke. He is possibly the first parliamentary candidate who has ever been questioned by a "heckler" acting as deputy for his father!

THE EVERLASTING PROBLEM:

To Be or Not To Be?

An English translation of an article in the "Revue-Chretienne" of Paris by Dr. E. Petavel—the learned author of "The Problem of Immortality"—has just been issued as a booklet entitled "An Indispensable Reform in Gospel Teaching: an open letter to Pastor R. Saillens."

For the benefit of English readers the translator explains that Pastor Saillens, who is one of the most eloquent of French preachers, was recently deputed by the general body of French Protestant pastors to make an evangelistic tour through France and Switzerland, and that whilst so engaged he presided at a convention, which was attended by a number of French and Swiss pastors and others, at Chexbres near Lausanne. Dr. Petavel, who now resides at Lausanne, after corresponding with Pastor Saillens, went to Chexbres. In the circular announcing the convention it was stated that the days of meeting would be spent in "the study in common of all that concerns the Kingdom of God" and that "full liberty would be left to the brethren to speak under the control of the Spirit of God." Dr. Petavel used the opportunity to propose that an inquiry should be opened as to the necessity of a reform in the theological teaching regarding the Future State. The proposal for an inquiry was set aside, but Pastor Saillens personally, in the presence

INVENTION AND WAR.

The Trend of Things.

Captain Fletcher-Vane writes to the "Spectator":—There are several questions suggested in Colonel F. N. Maude's article in the April "Contemporary Review" which are of special interest, and yet, I think, hardly been clearly explained. Of course the various weapons used from the earliest times to the present day have little or nothing to do with the casualty-lists, because the great truth is that man, as we know him, can stand a certain amount of nerve-strain and no more, and it matters very little to him whether this is caused by bows and arrows or cordite shells. On the contrary, I think it can be shown that the earlier weapons were, infant, the more destructive, because they were silent, for every one knows who has been on active service that the explosions of artillery fire have quite another effect than the mere physical injury they cause in the "jumpiness" induced by them. It is well known that the little one-pound shell of the Vicars-Maxim gun (the pom-pom) did uncommonly little physical injury, yet there is probably no weapon which the men enjoyed less. Consequently it may reasonably be assumed that the breaking-point of nerve-tension is arrived at earlier with less physical loss in our later battles than in the olden ones. Moreover, modern scientists assert that our nerves to-day are not as strong as they were in the past, but of this I know nothing. The fact, however, is known that the proportion of killed and wounded to uninjured men is very much the same from Poictiers to Magersfontein, taking Blenheim and Mars la Tour on the way. Roughly speaking, the time when men find it convenient to take up a safer position, or find that they have important business elsewhere is arrived at when from fifteen to twenty per cent. of their comrades have been killed or wounded. There was in earlier days often greater slaughter than this, but this was invariably caused by the amiable habit sometimes adopted of killing the prisoners. It was not, in fact, the casualties of the firing-line, but those which occurred when the fighting, as fighting, had finished. But Colonel Maude is undoubtedly correct when he says that one of the potent causes which will eventually put an end to war is expense. There are two in fact,—expense and the shrinkage of the world.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

In respect to the first of these, it will certainly be soon discovered by the peoples that the enormous extravagance of modern arms is futile in effect, in that they do no even kill more of the enemy than the cheaper ones of the "good old days," but that this expenditure has the unpleasant boomerang effect of coming back even on to the conquerors. The futility must be soon realised by "the men in the street," as it is now by all military students, and it will then probably be proposed at a Hague Conference, not that the armies shall be limited or reduced, but that the arms shall be. That this can be done we have proof in that even now we do not allow shells of less than one pound in weight, and there is no more reason for this than for saying we shall not have shells of more than fifty pounds. The effect of this in limiting expendure would be immediate and salutary, for though in the firing-line (and this would satisfy the bloodthirsty ones) not a drummer boy the less would be killed, yet the saving in material expenditure would be enormous. It has not generally been noticed that the casualty-list in modern wars is not represented completely by the said register published in the daily papers after a battle. On the contrary, the withdrawal of many tens of millions of pounds from the current capital of the country concerned has the effect, direct though not immediate, of causing the death of many innocent women and children in crowded centres of industry who never heard a shot fired and probably never knew why a shot should be fired. These may be called the "postbellum" victims of war, and they should as certainly be added to the casualty-list as much as any of those who take part in the shooting. It is very unlikely that this fact will remain for long unrecognised by the peoples, and when you add to it the absurdity that with all this Gargantuan expenditure not a soldier of the enemy the more is disabled, it cannot be doubted but that this wastage will be terminated.

DEATH OF THE FITTEST.

But I have said there is another potent reason for supposing that national competition ending in battles will soon cease. I may be allowed to mention incidentally the fact that war, though in some ways ennobling, in that it presents an ideal to the peoples somewhat larger than individual success, must be condemned from a scientific point of view because it causes the negation of the principle of the survival of the fittest. It will be never known how much France lost by the sacrifice of her more virile citizens in the Napoleonic Wars, nor can we estimate the loss to England of the death of some of my comrades in South Africa. If we could only put the cowards and wasters in front—well, things might be different. The other potent agency making for peace is the shrinkage of the world. I have before me a letter from John Howard, the philanthropist, to my grandfather, dated Venice, 1786, in which he says: "I hasten home, but I have still about thirty days before me!" And during an election campaign to 1906 the leaders of some of my supporters among the Trade Unions were almost in daily communication with French and Italian Labour organisations. In fact, in 1786 an English country was practically as large as a European county to-day in all matters of intercommunication, social intercourse, and the like.

In conclusion, I am glad to think that so spirited a writer as Colonel Maude realises the trend of things. I have tried here only to annotate his remarks in the "Contemporary" and in your article of April 4th.

THE NEXT AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

A wholly unprecedented situation has arisen in American politics, over which some interesting remarks are made in the "North American Magazine." Whatever may have instigated the present popular trend towards Radicalism in the U.S.A. there can be no doubt that in the eyes of the mases it has only two dependable exponents, President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan, Mr Roosevelt intends to have his own way in the nomination of his successor, but he has no intention of becoming the candidate himself. He cherishes no illusions as to his own temperament and knows that he has an irresistible impulse to seize and exercise the greatest measure of power attainable, and, being alive to the danger to the Republic of further absorption, he reluctantly, but patriotically, renounces an extension of authority which might lead to kingship or revolution. Mr. Taft is the President's nominee, and there is no doubt that he is the only man capable of polling the "Roosevelt vote." Should, however, the Republican opposition to the President's nomination lead to the choice of Mr. Fairbanks or any other candidate, Mr. Roosavelt will loyally abide by the decision, but the split in the party would, in all likelihood, be Mr. Bryan's opportunity. It is no means certain that the nomination of another candidate would not enable Mr. Bryan to pose successfully as the President's real legatee, and draw from the Republican ranks hundreds of thousands of resentful Radicals. This it is that makes the present situation in American politics so peculiar and full of interest even to us in England.

BY THE WAY.

THE INFLUENCE OF MOTORING ON HEALTH.

What is the effect of motoring upon the human body and health generally? High-speed travelling, it is maintained, disturbs the nervous equilibrium, while other dire ill effects are popularly stated to arise from rapid movement along the highway. But scientific research proves the contrary; and that it tends to cure many disorders which otherwise defy treatment or the palliation of which is only temporary is shown by the investigations of of M. A. Mouneyrat, who recently read an interesting paper upon the subject before one of the learned societies of France. As a result of his experiences, he finds that motoring improves the skin, acts as a powerful stimulant to the blood, is an excellent means of toning up the blood-circulating system, the nervous system, respiration—in fact, is a course that should be extensively followed by persons suffering from several common complaints, such as anæmia, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, etc. For the purposes of his investigation he embarked upon several motoring-tours, lasting on the average over eight days, and covered from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five miles per day, at an average hourly speed of twenty-five miles, in all seasons of the year. The result he found to be a decided increase in the number of red corpuscles in the blood. The augmentation was decidedly striking in character, the number of corpuscles in one anæmic case rising from four million three hundred thousand at the time of starting to five million six hundred thousand corpuscles per cubic millimetre at the end of eight days' motoring; while other results were no less striking, the average increase being approximately 26 per cent. It is noticeable, the investigator points out, that a motor-trip exercises the same effects upon the human body as a stay in the mountains at a height of from four thousand to six thousand feet above sea-level, and the effect is as striking upon normal as upon anæmic persons, though naturally in not so striking a degree. Sleep is induced both in neurotic and normal persons, the former, who invariably sleeps but little, rapidly becoming normal. That the sport also act as an appetiser is well known, and the motorist always partakes of his meals in the height of summer, when the tendency is to lose the appetite, with more enjoyment than the ordinary individual.

THE LATE PREMIER'S BURIAL-PLACE.

Like several of the Premiers of the last century, the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman finds his last resting-place in a country churchyard. The pretty little Perthshire village of Meigle, in the romantic vale of Strathmore, where the late Prime Minister will be buried to-day, is situated close to his old home, Belmont Castle and estate. It is a spot full of legendary lore and historical associations. The oldest of the legends in connexion with the place refers to Queen Guinevere, who is said to have returned there to live that penitential life whose story is dealt with by Tennyson. Close by is a large mound named Belliduff, said to be the spot upon which Macduff slew Macbeth.

MR. ASQUITH'S POETICAL QUOTATION.

All lovers of seventeenth-century verse are familiar with Sir Henry Wotton's poem "The Character of a Happy Life," with the first and last stanzas of which Mr. Asquith so appositely concluded his tribute to Sir Henry Cambell-Bannerman. Distinguished as a scholar and diplomatist, Wotton was the intimate of Donne and a friend of Izaak Walton—he described Wotton as an "undervaluer of money"—and on the Continent he made the acquaintance of Beza and Casaubon. Wotton was employed by James I. as Ambassador to Venice, and his definition of an ambassador as "an honest man sent to lie abroad" is well known. "The Character of a Happy Life," written about 1614, is absent from Henley's "English Lyrics," but it apppears in Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" and in Mr. Quiller-Couch's "Oxford Book of English Verse."

FAMOUS PAINTERS—CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

A correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald" draws attention to a curious coincidence in connexion with three of the foremost living portrait-painters—Sargent (whose portrait of Mr. Balfour will probably be one of the features of this year's Academy), Shannon, and Solomon. Their names begin with the same letter, but the full initials of the famous trio are much more noteworthy:

J. S. S. (Sargent).
J. J. S. (Shannon).
S. J. S. (Solomon).

The initials of the first and third are identical, the order only differing. There are three famous "Bs" in music, but the parallel of the painters is much more striking.

"THINGS GERMANY CAN TEACH US."

Mr. R. H. Schauffler, in the "World's Work" for May, points out certain things that Germany can teach us. One is the elimination of ugliness. For instance: "Street advertising is almost entirely confined to pillars at street-corners, and offensive 'ads.' are classed with offensive smells. There are no hoardings to mark the litter of vacant lots, to harbour criminals and refuse, to communicate fire to cheapen and disfigure a beautiful thoroughfare. . . . Even lights are regulated; among all the German cities Hamburg is the only one whose evening beauty I have seen actually marred by the luminous sign." In Berlin stations of the elevated railway have been designed with an eye to the beauty and character of the street. "The less sightly parts are hidden by rows of trees; the posts and girders are gracefully designed."

PROTECTING NOSES AND EARS.

Garbage and ashes, it is further pointed out, are removed from the houses in closed bins, and, by an ingenious mechanism, dumped into specially constructed wagons without exposing their contents to the air, thus doing entirely away with dust and odours: "The mendicancy problem is one which the German has solved. I have never seen a beggar in any German town except Cologne—a western city touched by French influence—and every street in the Prussian capital is as safe as Unter den Linden. The German is not willing that his ear should suffer any more than his eye or his nostrils. He is absolutely intolerant of unnecessary noise, for he wants to keep his nerves system normal. The discordant cry of the newsboy, the over-exuberant solo on the tramcar gong, the whine of the beggar, the eloquence of the cab-runner—all these are conspicuously absent. In point of fact the law even forbids you to warble Schubert or whistle Brahms on the public ways." This, the writer thinks, is going to radical lengths in such a musical land, "but the tyranny has its justifications."

THE POSTAL AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

It has been claimed for the German postal, telegraph, and telephone systems that they are "the first in the world for order, regularity, and the multitude of services which it renders to the public." "For £1 a year anyone may establish his own letter-box and fix the hours of collection. He may register a letter in his own office. He may send and receive packages up to ten pounds in weight at a trifling expense. There are many little conveniences in German post-offices, such as a letter-scale which anyone may use, slot-machines for the sale of stamps and for giving change, notices over letter-boxes: 'Do not forget stamp and address,' and polished brass trays at the door with numbered grooves where you may leave your half-finishd cigar before entering the warm, well-ventilated, smokeless interior." One may write a halfpenny postcard full and have it delivered within the hour by pneumatic tube and mounted messenger anywhere within the city limits.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FOLLY OF BUYING CHEAP HAIR.

One point, should impress itself upon every would-be purchaser, and that is the unquestionable folly of purchasing cheap hair. A plait of indifferent quality becomes roughened and shabby after a few days wear, and unless the coiffeur has been generous and unsparing in the amount of hair he has put into it a very few hours in a hat will reduce it to a rat's tail. On the other hand, a good "matte" is made from a single head of hair with no admixture of any kind or description, and keeps in beautiful condition for years. Careful attention is, however, essential if it is to preserve the smooth, glossy appearance of natural locks which are tended assiduously by their owner or by a good maid, and a shampoo with some antiseptic must be given from time to time, just as it would be applied to the head on the owner. Added to this, the supplementary locks must be gone over assidnously every day with a moderately hard brush until they shine like a mirror, but beyond these simple expedients no special process is necessary. Naturally the woman who is forced by the niggardly treatment of Dame Nature to take to false hair must resign herself at once and for all to a far lengthier toilet than sufficed in the days, not so long ago, when few women were obliged to call in artificial aid. Plaits and curls require careful manipulation, and a liberal allowance of hairpins for their arrangement, with a view to outdoor as well as indoor wear; otherwise the wearer runs them by no means inconsiderable risk of leaving her extraneous locks somewhere on the road to be the sport of the wind during her morning walk in a spring gale.

ITALIAN STRAW SHAPES WITH NACRE EFFECT.

Every orthodox woman in Paris dons a new hat on Easter Day, writes our lady correspondent there, and even the little ouvrtere or the humblest concierge has definite and pronounced ideas on what to wear when the festive season comes round.-Consequently, last week, in spite of the weather, there was novel headgear and to spare, many of the smartest examples reflecting entirely original designs for the coming season. In Paris Nattier blue is one of the favourites for straws, but some of the prettiest of these are not pure blue, but nacre in effect, producing a shot appearance which is more than ordinarily becoming to the majority of women. Numbers of the most beautiful plaits of these straws have come from Italy, and the material which is looked upon as being best adapted to their treatment is taffetas, which is usually at the high-water mark of its popularity in spring time. A new method of treating this practical and effective silk is to draw the threads lengthwise of the drapery in the middle of the piece of the silk, leaving the edges for two inches absolutely untouched, which gives a kind of tubular arrangement of fleecy silk with a firm background above and below it.

TAILOR-MADES OE THE HOMENT.

The bleak and bitter weather has turned the attention of the Parisienne to the consideration of plain tailor-made costumes in lieu of the dainty emphemeral marquisettes and toiles de soie from which are being constructed in the ateliers of the leading dressmakers the most exquisite confections for the month of May. The plainness and simplicity of these tailor-mades have been something in the nature of a revelation to the casual English tourist, who usually labours under the delusion that the French-woman's costumes, as well as her gowns, are veritable marvels of elaboration, and possesses a hazy idea that, unless she is endowed with a supply of quivering tassels and boules, she has by means reached the ideal of the gay city. As a matter of fact however, during the present spring the dark, sober striped browns, greys, or plain blue and green costumes for walking have very little supplementary decoration, the collars being frequently of velvet or satin which is innocent of any embroidery whatever, while the fronts are almost hidden under the huge jabot, like an immensely exaggerated abbe cravate, which surmounts them.

A NOVEL ELECTRICAL WIND-INDICATOR.

An ingenious brice which should prove eminently useful for hotels, clubs, and similar institutions has recently been placed on the market. It is electrically operated, and the direction of the wind can be instantly detected any time of the day or night within the building. On the root of the premises or some other convenient point is placed a weather-vane of the usual pattern mounted on a short pedestal. At the base of the pedestal sixteen electrical contracts are spaced equidistantly in a circle. The lower end of the exis, upon which the vane itself is carried has a small contact-piece which revolves synchronously with the vane and establishes connection with one or other of the contacts. From this pedestal extend seventeen wires—one the return-wire for completing the electrical circuit—to the wind-indicator placed in the most convenient point within the building such as the entrance-hall or public-rooms. This indicator resembles a compass boxed at sixteen points around its periphery with small incandescent lamps, each of which corresponds to one of the contact-pieces in the weathervane pedestal on the roof. If the wind is blowing from the north-west, for instance, the vane assumes that position and the electrical contact in the pedestal corresponding thereto is established, lighting up the lamp indicating north-west on the compass within the premises. Directly the wind changes its direction the fact is immediately communicated to the indicator-board. The device is small, compact, strongly made, so that liability of breakdown is very remote, and is withal inexpensive. It can be operated either by means of a two-volt accumulavor or primary cells giving two volts, so that the consumption of current is very low.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

There is no doubt that in some parts of England the "Poet's Corner" of the local newspaper was a bit of an "institution." This happened chiefly in the case of the weekly and biweekly journals which supplied a widespread rural population. Such journals, being often almost the only literature that reached those who read them, were passed from household to household, and read, to all intents and purposes, from the first page to the last. This brought luck to the "Corner." There were always young people who on unfolding the sheet would make a bee-line for the verses, while even in the case of their seniors the verses in one corner fell to be read as inevitably as the births, marriages, and deaths in another. Now the certainty of an audience is a great stimulus to the production of verse. Consequently until within a few years—someone says twelve—there was never lacking the subminor poet to display in the columns of the local press the pageant of his bleeding heart and to hail before it came the Spring which brought no Spring to his lacerated feelings. Moreover there were poets, such as they were who achieved a career, such as it was, without stepping out of the Poet's Corner. They enjoyed locally and on a small scale what may be imagined to be the privileges which on a large scale great poets enjoy. They were read, they were discussed, they were pasted in albums, they were quoted, and might wear their hair long without reproach. On the whole, in such newspapers this department had its function.

THE PASSING OF A POET.

But now comes a writer in the "Scottish Review" who talks of the decline of the Poet's Corner, and the reason he gives, although not convincing, is ingenious enough to be interesting. He ascribes it to the superior quality of the poetry with which nowadays children are familiarised at school. In the old days the typical extract in the school-books was in didactic plainsong, while even if it were of the true poetic quality it was looked upon merely as something for the grammatical analyst to exercise his skill upon, a theme from which the moralist might draw his "lesson." Such verse was calculated to awaken in the child's mind the sentiment of the giant in the fairy tale, "Od splutterhur nails, her could do that hurself." But now we have changed all that. The extracts are true poetry the—best of Shelley, the best of Keats the best of Tennyson—passages which when the would-be poet remembers later on, he puts the cap upon his fountain pen and desists. Now it may be doubted if either of the effects would follow as indicated. It is doubtful if the reading of flat verse ever excited anyone to write verse, while it is almost certain that the very excellence of true poetry, instead of discouraging, stimulates to imitation. That is the contention of Mr. Stopford Brooke.

THE CAUSE.

On the whole we may ascribe the decline of the Poet's Cornor rather to that depression of the literary atmosphere of which our poets even of the highest grades to-day must be dimly conscious. We live in an age when the great spiritual forces from without which are necessary to the production of poetry are either feeble and intermittent or entirely lacking. The existence of such periods is implied in Arnold's picture of the poet Gray as a man of the finest genius and full of the express essence of poetry, but owing to the circumstances of the time in which he lived unable to "speak out." If he had been born earlier, Arnold reasons, the Elizabethan ideas would have inspired him; if later, those that culminated in the French Revolution. As it was, he was born in a period of slackwater between two of the great tides of human history, and that great wind of inspiration which should have sat fair in the shoulder of his sail let it flap against the mast. Many of our poets are in like case. Even with those of them who are masters of the large utterance it is not the continuous utterance of the earlier gods while with those less fortunate it is not a large utterance at all.

DEFEATING REACTIONARIES.

The easy-going conservatism of editors in sticking to a typographical malarrangement of a poet's own lines and stanzas was never better shown, we suppose than in the instance of Cowper's poem "The Loss of the Royal George." Mr. Milford's edition of Cowper in the "Oxford Poets," which has just gone into a second edition, has been the means of restoring to us in this case the original arrangement. Cowper wrote the poem in three twelve-line stanzas, deliberately architectured, if one may say so, in a way to bring up the reader at the end of each stanza with an iteration of the catastrophe. The manuscript, which is to be seen at the British Museum, has even a line drawn by the author between each of the three, to emphasise the division. But Hayley, who first printed the poem from the MS., disregarded this plain sign, and set the poem in nine four-line stanzas—the form in which we have all grown used to it. Another point which further confirms the arrangement of the verses in the draft is the musical one. The words were written for Handel's March in "Scipio," which requires the division into the twelve-line stanzas. We print the poem in its restored form, to make good its real effect:—

I.

Toll for the brave,
The brave that are no more!
All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore.
Eight hundred of the brave,
Whose courage well was tried,
Had made the vessel heel,
And laid her on her side.
A land-breeze shook the shrouds,
And she was overset;
Down went the Royal George
With all her crew complete.

II.

Toll for the brave!
Brave Kempenfeldt is gone;
His last sea-fight is fought,
His work of glory done.
It was not in the battle;
No tempest gave the shock;
She sprang no fatal leak;
She ran upon no rock.
His sword was in its sheath,
His fingers held the pen,
When Kempenfeldt went down
With twice four hundred men.

III.

Weigh the vessel up,
Once dreaded by our foes!
And mingle with our cup
The tear that England owes.
Her timbers yet are sound,
And she may float again,
Full charged with England's thunder,
And plough the distant main.
But Kempenfeldt is gone,
His victories are o'er;
And he and his eight hundred
Shall plough the wave no more.

The last couplet of each stanza repeats, it will be observed, the same idea precisely—"her crew complete," "twice four hundred men," and finally "he and his eight hundred,"—and it much enhances the lyric unity of the poem, which thus turns at each longer pause of the music to the tragic climax. But Hayley knew better, and his successors, thinking his version was Cowper's and the right one, simply went on repeating the form that he had given it.

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Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
For Typewriters

Rowland's Macassar Oil
FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a luxuriant Growth.
Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SWAN
GOLD & CO. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Registered Trade Mark
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all Merchants, also Builders' Ironmongers.
Also Makers of Re Patent Bolts.
No. 600.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 18.] [BOMBAY, MAY 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 1/2	1/16	
2½ do. Rentes ...	93 3/4		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93 3/4	1/4	
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 1/3	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16	unchgd	
Do. in New York ...	52 7/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12	unchgd	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·42	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	3 pr.ct.	since 19th March 03	
Do. Short London Bills,	2 1/8	unchgd	
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills,			
Do. 6 months' sight	2 5/8	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/8	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...Is. 3 1/16d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–
Spots .. ... Firmer with active demand and Large business.
Futures ... ...Strong
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Firm.
Total Sales ... ...13,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 2,000 „
Imports ... ... 3.000 „
Mid-Americans ... ...6·38 +12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 13/16+3/16

Future Delivery prices :–

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·20	5·18	5·13	5·11
+13	+11	+13	+10

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5 3/4	5·21	5·15	5·12	5·11
+11	+11	+10	+09	+10

New York :–
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 9,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 3,300 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 1.000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... 3,000 „
Spot Cotton—10·30 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July. 9·33+19 } Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and to favourable cables.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·33+05 }

New Orleans :–
Spot Cotton—11 3/16+3/16
Futures—Month of July 10·30+14
Do do Oct. 9·49+14
Closing tone of futures—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 3/32
F. G. Broach	d. 5 5/32
Good Broach	d. 5 1/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
Fine Oomras	d. 5 1/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 1/32
Fine Bengals	d. 4
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d. 5
Good Khandeish	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 31/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—33 1-2—June-July—London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,770,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–
Yellow Gujerat, per 413 lbs. 35 per cent. ex-ship 56 1-2 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 52 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :–
Bombay, per 413 lbs., ex-ship 47 1-2—May-June—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 2/3 unchgd.

Rubber :–
Para Rubber 3 10 1/2—Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Sovs	1,500	Melbourne..	Wasso m a l l Assomall & Co
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,52,196	Melbourne..	National Bank.
5 Bundles Sovs ...	600		
Gold Coins.....	1,100	Muscat.....	E Hassam
Rupees	11,500		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [19TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–
Bank of England ...3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal .....7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay .....8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras .....8 per cent. „ 19th May.

Money :–
The Bank of Madras have reduced their rate 1 per cent., thus making it 8 per cent. per annum. Their cash balance is up Rs. 6 1-4 lakhs.

Exchange :–
There has been no alteration in rates to-day, the the market being steady with very little doing. The general rate for T. T. was Is. 3 27-33, and for July onwards Is. 3 7-8. T. T. could be done but there is little or no enquiry. Credits are still scarce but Banks with not buy under Is. 4 1-32d. months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :–
T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—Is. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs 168
Do 2 months' sight, Marks 137
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 131 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 178

Government Paper :–
The market opened steady to-day at 95 2-4 ready and 95 13-16 for the settlement and closes without change. Only a small business has been reported, there being very little going on in the Bazaar at present. Calcutta rates are firmer at 95 13-16 ready and 95 15-16 for delivery forward in a month.
We quote :–
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 13
1st Settlement ... ... „ 95 13

Bullion :–
On Monday ready silver in London closed 1-16 up at 24 5-16, the forward quotation being unchanged at that rate. New York was 1-4 higher at 52 7-8. Locally the market was steadier in the forenoon at 63 9-16 ex-duty but later on it became weaker and closed at 63 3-8 ex-duty. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :–

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	7	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	2	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–
The market opened steady with little or no change in prices, or in the general position. There is practically no enquiry for forward delivery, and rates are more or less nominal in the absence of business. Closing quotations are as under.
For Ready cotton there was a fair enquiry at Colaba by shippers, but the actual business done was only moderate as holders are stiff and in many cases quite off the market. Mills were again buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :–

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	214	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	209	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	203	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	198	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	198	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	199	
Good Bagalkot Bijapur ...	205	
Good Westerns ...	203/7	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	233/4	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	245	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	208/9	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198	
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	195	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	183	

Liverpool Opener :–
Opening Tone... ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 15,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 3,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :–

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·35	5·31	5·28	5·25	5·33
+05	+05	+05	+04	+04
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
5·25	5·20	5·18	5·15	
+01	+04	+04	+04	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–
The market is steady with a fair business doing and we quote :–
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 8 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :–
The market is quiet but steady with a small demand. We quote :–
Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 3 0 B. T.
„ „ Etawah ... „ 9 4 0 B. T.
Yellow Gujerat ... ... „ 10 4 0 B. T.
„ Cawnpore ... „ 10 3 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :–
The market is quiet but steady with very little business passing. We quote :–
Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy ... ... „ 53 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... „ 53 8 0
„ Secunderabad ... „ 55 8 0

Poppyseed :–
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 7 0 B. T.
Tone—Easier..

Castorseed :–
Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :–
... Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :–
Rs. 5 13 0 R. T. Nominal.
Tone—Nothing doing.

Wheat :–
White Delhi. ... ... Rs. 6 8 6 R. T.
Tone—Firm.
To-day being a Parsi Holiday, the Share Market is closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :–

Cotton	7,897	bales
Wheat	14,143	cwts.
Linseed	12,016	„
Rapeseed	10.943	„
Gingellyseed	1.695	„
Poppyseed	12,886	„
Groundnuts	458	„
Castorseed	5.572	„
Rice	67,693	„
Myrabollams	6,540	„
Cottonseed	24,815	„
Mowraseed	369	„
Gram	3,075	„
Joowar	801	„
Maize	nil	

STARTLING stories of the disastrous floods of the past week come from their neighbourhood in the Lowcountry, says the "Ceylon Observer." "The cause, of course, was the enormous rain which fell. No less than 7 1-2 inches were registered, and at Yeyangoda an overwhelming "wash" came down and carried away a portion of the bridge at the 28th mile-post."

A MINISTER accepted a call to a new chapel in a town where many of the members bred horses, and occasionally raced them. A few weeks later he was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for "Lucy Grey." Willingly and gladly he did so for three Sundays. On the fourth, one of the Deacons told the Minister he need not do it any more. "Why?" asked the good man, with an anxious look, "is she dead?" "Oh, no," said the Deacon, "she's won the steeplechase."

JAVA teak, known as D'jatti, has been tested on the lines in South Africa, and has proved its superiority to the Australian hardwoods, creosoted European pine and other varieties of timber. It is lighter and consequently costs less for haulage inland from ports; it resists the attacks of insects, lasts well in damp as well as dry climates; and it is low in price. The trials have extended over fifteen years, and the Central African railways have now placed all their orders for sleepers with Javs.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. write from Hongkong, on May 1st, and report on the market as follows :—Our last report was dated the 17th April.

The interval has witnessed a sharp drop in silver exchange although the advance in prices has not corresponded thereto.

The market throughout the fortnight has been a steady one, inquiry running principally on No. 20s. which, with a materially reduced stock, advanced from dol. 1 to dols. 3 per bale according to "chop." Selected threads of this count being meagrely held, there is no likelihood of a recession in quotations therefor.

In all other counts there has been an advance in rates of from dols. 50 to dols. 1 per bale. The aggregate sales have been good.

To reduce the congestion in the Japanese yarn market, "the Japanese Spinners' Union has resolved upon a cessation of night work for three months besides a stoppage of work for five days and nights monthly. The application of this plan to the export of cotton yarns will," according to cabled report, "have the effect of reducing the former production by about one-half."

The Chinese boycott of Japanese trade, reported in our last circular, still obtains in Hongkong and South China with the same intensity as a fortnight ago.

No 20s.—A fair business is reported at an advance of dol. 1 to dols. 3 per bale.

No. 16s.—In moderate demand at an advance of dol.1 to dols. 2.

No. 12s.—Not in much request. Prices show a slight improvement.

No. 10s.—Ruled steady at quotations.

No. 8s.—No stock in the market at present.

No. 6s.—A moderate business at last rates.

Market closes firm.

Sales :—150 bales of No. 6s., 2,000 bales of No. 10s., 950 bales of No. 12s., 200 bales of No. 16s., and 1,600 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 5,800 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Catherine" "Apcar," "Kutsang" and "Onsang" (from Calcutta), and "China, "Kagoshima Maru" and "Delta" (from Bombay) of about 4,500 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 20,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 21,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as fallows :—

India	T. T. at Rs. 133½	per cent.
„	Demand „ „ 134½	„
London	T. T. „ Sh. 1.9 1/4d.=dol.	
„	Demand „ „ 1 9 5-16=dol.	
Shanghai.....	„ Tls. 74½=100dols.	
Silver.....	„ 24 5-16d. per oz.	

SHANGHAI.

The same firm reports from Shanghai on April 25th :—Our last circular was written on the 11th instant and although the Easter holidays have occurred during the interval, a fair amount of business has been transacted. During the first week the yarn market ruled steady but quiet, about 2,500 bales being reported as sold. But after the holidays a good demand sprang up for all spinnings from the various yarn-consuming parts of the country. The decline in the Rupee rate of Exchange brought about a rise in prices of T. I ½ to 1 per bale on former quotations, and, in general, stimulated the buyers into activity, as a result of which a very large amount of business was done at enhanced prices. But, as this small increase in prices was not sufficient to compensate the importers for the loss arising from the heavy drop in silver, and as the silver market continued to shew a downward tendency, they were naturally not disposed to part with their goods below the replacing cost which they would have to do, if they closed with the terms of the buyers. No. 10s., as usual, enjoyed the largest share of attention, being taken by Tientsin and Newchang as well as by Szechuen. The Northern Ports have small stocks of yarn, but the tightness of the money market prevents them from going in for a larger quantity which they at present stand in need of. Clearances have been, on the whole, satisfactory. The tone of the market at the close is firm.

No. 10s.—Szechuen, Tientsin and Newchwang paid attention to this count. About 3,700 bales were sold.

No. 12s.—There was a good demand for Kiukiang and Chinkiang. Sales about 1,400 bales.

No. 16s.—Kiukiang and Chinkiang bought about 100 bales.

No. 20s.—This count was in great request for Szechuen, Kiukiang and Hankow. About 3,200 bales changed hands.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the forthnight about 3,400 bales.

Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about 8,392 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about...47,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about...13,000 „

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T.	Rs 185½	per Tls. 100
„ Hongkong	„	Tls. 75	per $ 100
„ London	„	2s. 5½d.	per Tl.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN ON THE BRITISH OFFICER.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin Collen, in the "United Service Magazine," replies to Lord Esher's recent statement that the British officer is not sufficiently educated, or intellectual enough, for his profession. The General says :—

"In order to make the point of the inferiority of the intellectual powers of 'the average British officer of high rank and middle life' and to emphasise the the need for improved capacity, the astounding statement is made that the organisation of the land forces of the Crown rests on the officers of the Army, who 'have to bear the burden in peace and the responsibility in war.' This is a very remarkable assertion, as both at the Defence Committee and at the War Office the civil and political element is preponderant in power, and because there are many admirable officers at the War Office who are entitled to offer advice, it cannot be accepted that the whole body of officers in the Army can be charged with the responsibility for its organisation. So far from this being the case, I should say that, apart from the comparatively few superior officers at the War Office and those in high command, they are the last persons who are consulted in such a matter. What they have to do is to make the best of an instrument put into their hands by the political authorities. We are told that eminent statesmen, politicians, lawyers, and other persons consider that the average intellectual equipment of the higher ranks of the Army is inferior to that of men in relative positions in other walks of life, and Lord Esher proceeds to develop his theme, which appears to be based on this opinion and on a misconception of the duties which a soldier is called upon to perform, and of the best training for their fulfilment. The suggested remedy for the alleged want of intellectuality does not commend itself to me. The incentive in most civil professions is the winning of wealth, or, at least, pecuniary gain. In the Army there is nothing of the kind. The officer pays for the privilege of serving is country. But there are far more examinations in the Army than in the civil professions, and it can hardly be seriously alleged that the capacity of men in the learned professions is subject to periodical tests, or that the very moderate tests applied to most young men in the universities are in any way applicable, "mutatis mutandis," to officers in the prime of manhood. The idea of establishing additional tests and increasing the burden of examinations, already severe, should be repugnant to those who have the best interests of the Army at heart."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,402½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,460
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1.120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1½ „	65 / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue / new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 / 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd485
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Amar Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	100	200	10	220
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	10	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,770
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,032½
Coronation Millis.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 96¼
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	xd 353¾
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,345
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bullooghs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	173½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend 30	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 725
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,457½
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,052½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2870
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	660
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	10 00	1.000	20	950
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 8	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	820
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd. 415
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,145
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,355
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Beeul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	260
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	272½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	620
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	580	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purshany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	320
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 305
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	15½
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	945
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	287½ / 267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. £0	xd. 375
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	153
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life Assurance	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
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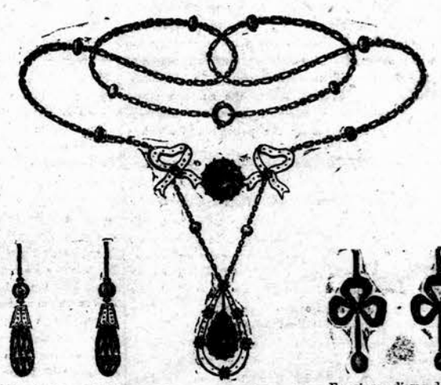
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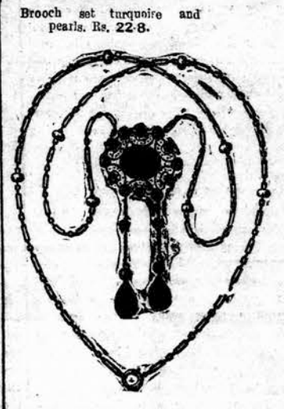
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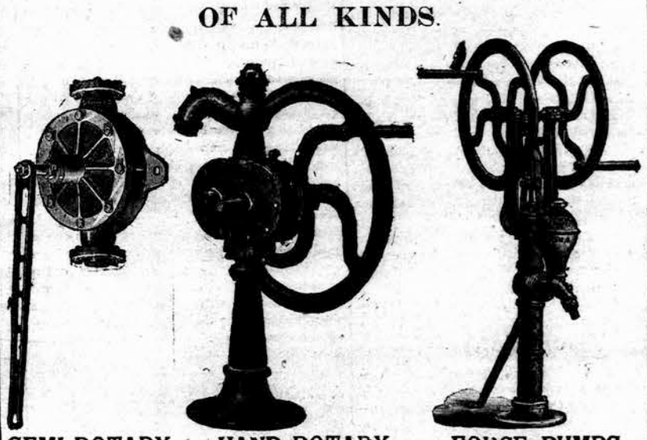
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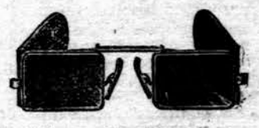
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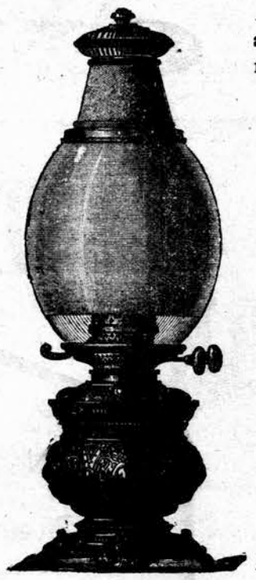

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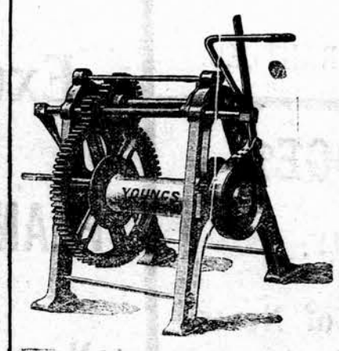

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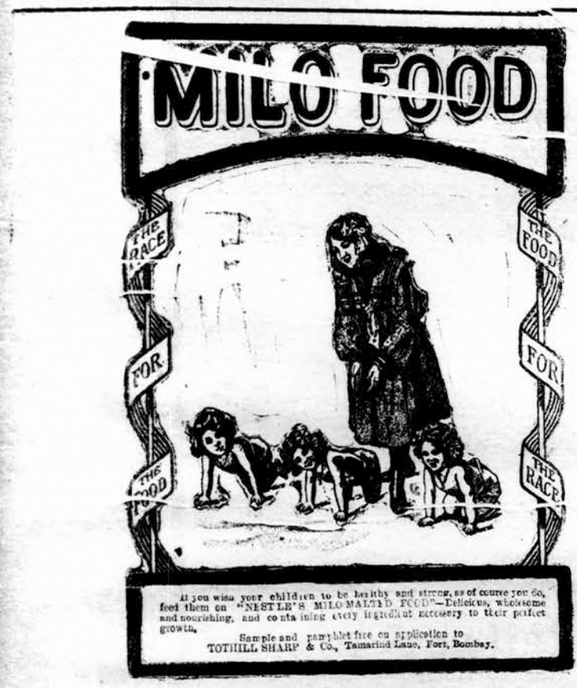
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